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ABSTRACT

In 1971, Louisiana's Rural Manpower Service provided the agricultural and rural non-agricultural populations with such services as placement services which included promotion and development of training programs with priority to veterans and other special applicant groups; processing clearance orders and foreign labor importation requests; collecting and dissemination labor market information; providing assistance in Occupational Analyses, industrial service, and testing; and recruiting youth for Job Corps and other special youth programs. This 1971 annual report presents data on economic and employment trends; the impact of mechanization and other changes in production methods on seasonal hired workers, recruitment and utilization of farm workers, rural development and other community program activities, farm placement operations, public relations; composition of interstate farm migrant groups, interstate seasonal agricultural clearance activities, and rural non-agricultural services. Data indicate that during 1971: there was a decline in placement activity, out-of-area job placements, and employer services in pulpwood, logging, and agriculture; there was an increase in Alien Employment Certification activities; and increased use of mechanical harvesting equipment and reluctance of most workers to enter jobs in the pulpwood and logging industry accounted for the small drop in pulpwood and logging placements. (NQ)

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ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

1971

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Prepared by

RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE

Louisiana Department of Employment Security

F. C. Duval, Jr., Administrator

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RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE

Louisiana Department of Employment Security

F. C. Doyal, Jr., Administrator

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

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PART I

ANNUAL SUMMARY

ES-225

YEAR 1971

STATE Louisiana

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

PART I ANNUAL SUMMARY

PLANNING

Due to continued changes in Louisiana's agricultural economy and program scope within the Department of Labor and the Employment Services coupled with supply and demand for agricultural workers and workers in other rural non-agricultural industries, the job of the Rural Manpower Service Representative has taken a new role within the community. This new role involves the following services to all segments of the rural population: (a) placement services which will include promotion and development of training programs with priority to veterans and other special applicant groups; (b) processing clearance orders and foreign labor importation request; (c) collection and dissemination of labor market information; (d) providing assistance in Occupational Analyses, industrial service, and testing; (c) recruitment of youth for Job Corp and other special youth programs.

A. CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

A total of 90.6 man years or positions were allocated to serve the rural areas in the 1972 fiscal year. This represents a reduction of 4.4 man years or positions from the 95.0 positions allocated for fiscal year 1971. The reduction in positions is attributed to the reclassification of three (3) rural parishes to urban parishes.

Of the 90.2 man years or positions allocated for the current fiscal year, 35.8 positions were designated as farm positions. This represents a reduction of 2.2 positions from the previous fiscal year. The reduction is due to reassignment of 2 farm positions.

B. PRE-SEASON AND IN SEASON-MEETINGS

Rural Manpower Service Personnel were privileged to participate in a number of important conferences and meetings during 1971.

1. NATIONAL RURAL MANPOWER CONFERENCE
   January 18-20, 1971 at Atlanta, Georgia. This conference was attended by Mr. F. C. Doyal, Jr., Administrator, Mr. J. S. Goodman, Director of Field Services, and Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service.

2. WORK ORDER COMMITTEE
   Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service served on this committee to revise Form ES-560A (Clearance Order for Agricultural Labor) and Form ES-369 (Agricultural Clearance Order Form). This meeting was held during February 1971 in Washington, D. C.

3. LOUISIANA STRAWBERRY ADVERTISING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
This meeting was held in New Orleans, Louisiana, March 31, 1971 and was attended by Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service.

4. COMMITTEE MANPOWER TASK FORCE CONFERENCE
This meeting, held May 10,1971 in the Employment Security Building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was called to develop public interest among governmental agencies in regard to the employment situation in Baton Rouge. Mr. W. H. O'Kelley, Baton Rouge District Supervisor, Louisiana Department of Employment Security was chairman. Representatives from various national, state, and local agencies attended including Mr. Joseph Gerace, Assistant Director of Field Services, Louisiana Department of Employment Security, and Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service.

5. LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MANAGERS' MEETING
Two Managers' meetings were held in 1971. The first on June 15 at New Orleans and the second on November 18 at Lafayette. Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service, attended.

6. USDA HEARING ON WAGES AND PRICES FOR LOUISIANA SUGARCANE
This public hearing was held in 1971 at Houma, Louisiana. Mr. Percy A. Brignac, Labor Market Analyst III and Mr. Billy Dean, Operations Analyst I attended this meeting.

7. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION MEETING
Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service and Mr. Mark I. Cavell, Assistant Chief, met with Mr. Thomas Currie and other officials of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in New Orleans on November 29, 1971.

8. REGIONAL MEETING ON IMMIGRATION
This meeting, held December 8-9, 1971 at the Regional Manpower Administrative Office in Dallas, Texas was attended by Mr. Mark I. Cavell, Assistant Chief, Rural Manpower Service and Mr. Elliott W. Carlson, Operations Analyst I. The meeting covered new and revised procedure in the permanent entry of aliens to perform agricultural and non-agricultural work under Public Law 414 as amended.

Rural Manpower Service Representatives from local area offices attended numerous meetings during the year. Among these were the ANNUAL SUGAR FESTIVAL, NORTH LOUISIANA PEACH MEETING, FARM BUREAU MEETINGS, SUGARCANE FIELD DAY MEETINGS AND ANNUAL MIGRANT SERVICE MEETING.

C. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECRUITMENT MADE IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Positive recruitment and other special arrangements for recruitment were not as active in 1971 as in prior years. Technological advances in agriculture and improvements in equipment coupled with the high rate of unemployment in the nation were contributing factors in reducing the need for migrant workers. It was easier to fill jobs from local supply sources.

Also there was an upsurge in freewheelers. In some cases the influx was so great that worker surpluses were created in many areas.

The Louisiana Agency participated in the following meetings with other governmental agencies, farm employers or groups and other state agencies in 1971.

1. Mr. W. B. Bellian and Mr. Joe Batiste, employer representatives for Wisconsin State Canners, engaged in positive recruitment in the New Iberia Area. As a result of their efforts 12 non-agricultural acceptances were received.

2. Mr. Jack Burns of Baker Canning Company in Wisconsin visited the Lafayette Area in May 1971. Positive recruitment efforts netted 17 non-agricultural acceptances.

3. Hiring authority was extended by the Connecticut agency to recruit labor for the Shade Tobacco Growers Agricultural Association. Only 28 acceptances were received compared to 265 in 1970.

4. Tentative arrangements were made with the West Virginia agency for 3 employers to conduct positive recruitment in Louisiana for apple pickers. Recruitment was not conducted as the employers wanted to recruit only in remote rural areas and this type of recruitment was not practical considering the limited time and number of agency personnel available for such wide area coverage.

ECONOMIC TRENDS:

During the past decade, the cost of production of agricultural products has risen considerably. Most noticeable of the increased costs are mechanized equipment, transportation and labor. To meet the demands for a more efficient balance between income and cost, Louisiana agricultural employers in cooperation with various components of government and private industry, have made gradual adjustments throughout the years in producing, processing and marketing agricultural products.

As a result of the rising cost of production, many small farm owners are unable to sustain an equal balance between income and cost. No farm can continue to exist if their profits do not justify operations, therefore, many small farmers are discontinuing their operation. Some are selling or leasing their farms to large operators or letting the land remain idle. This has resulted in a gradual decline in the number of small farms and an increase in acreage on larger farms.

The number of operating farms in Louisiana during 1969 was estimated at 54,000. This is 2,000 less than were in operation in 1968 and points to a continued downward trend started in 1936. The number of operating farms in 1971 is estimated at 51,000 or 1,000 less than reported in 1970. However, total land in farms has increased from 11,400,000 acres in 1965 to 12,300,000 acres in 1971. The majority of the increased acreage has gone into cotton, sugarcane and livestock production.

NUMBER OF FARMS AND LAND IN FARMS IN LOUISIANA
1965 to 1971

Year	Number of Farms (000)	Land in Farms (000 Acres)	Average Size of Farms (Acres)
1965	65	11,400	175
1966	62	11,600	187
1967	59	11,800	200
1968	56	12,000	214
1969	54	12,100	224
1970	52	12,200	235
1971	51	12,300	243

The value of principal crops grown in Louisiana during 1971 amounted to $415,339,000 or $51,731,000 more than reported during 1970. The increase is attributed to increased production per acre, increased acreage and higher unit prices received for produce. Total returns from all agricultural activities, including government payments, totaled $778,338,000 or $75,633,000 more than reported in 1970.

COTTON

Acreage harvested for cotton in 1971 was estimated at 505,000 acres on the basis of reports from growers and acreage measurements. This is 50,000 acres more than

was harvested in 1970. The rate of diversion of acreage by growers in the cotton program was about the same as reported in 1970.

Louisiana cotton production in 1971 was estimated at 590,000 bales or 78,000 bales more than reported in 1970. The increase in production this year is attributed to more acreage and higher yields per acre. In 1971 average yield per acre was estimated at 590 pounds or 45 pounds more than reported in 1970. The value of the 1971 crop is estimated at $66,350,000 or $9,405,000 more than in 1970.

RICE

Acreage planted for rice was 521,000 acres or approximately the same as last year. This would be 23 percent less than the acreage planted in 1968. Rice production in Louisiana this year was estimated at 20,397,000 hundredweight. Yield per acre was reported to be 3,800 pounds dry weight. Rice harvest was virtually completed in the first week of October, except the Delta Area, where the crop season is later. The value of Louisiana's rice crop is estimated at $100,680,000 in 1971 as compared to $92,570,000 in 1970.

SUGARCANE

Acreage harvested in sugarcane for 1971 was estimated at 330,000 acres or 44,000 acres more than harvested in 1970. Average yield per acre was estimated at 23 tons per acre or 3 tons per acre less than reported in 1970. It was estimated that in 1971 Louisiana produced 7,590,000 tons of sugarcane or 143,000 tons more than produced in 1970. The total value of the 1971 crop was estimated at $73,476,000 or $6,404,000 more than reported in 1970.

SWEET POTATOES

Growers planted approximately 40,000 acres of sweet potatoes in 1971 or 9,000 acres less than reported in 1970. Average yield per acre was estimated at 8,000 pounds per acre or 500 pounds per acre less than reported in 1970. Total value of the 1971 sweet potato crop was estimated at $8,560,000 or $527,000 greater than reported the previous year.

IRISH POTATOES

In 1971, production of Irish potatoes was estimated at 16,100,000 pounds. This is 3,400,000 pounds less than produced in 1970. It was estimated that 2,600 acres were harvested or approximately the same as in 1970. Yield per acre in 1971 was estimated at 6,200 pounds per acre or 1,300 pounds less than reported in 1970. The value of the 1971 Irish potato crop was estimated at $312,000 or $78,000 less than reported in 1970.

PECANS

Louisiana pecan production in 1971 was estimated at 30,000,000 pounds or 15,500,000 pounds greater than reported in 1970. Total value of the 1971 pecan crop was estimated at $12,250,000 or $7,525,000 greater than reported in 1970.

VEGETABLES

The value of production of principal vegetable crops, watermelons and strawberries grown in Louisiana in 1971 totaled $8,094,000, according to the Louisiana Crop

and Livestock Reporting Service in Alexandria, Louisiana. This is 10 percent above the 1970 value of $7,363,000 and 24 percent above 1969 value of $6,508,000.

STRAWBERRIES continue to be the State's most valuable truck crop, with the 1971 production valued at $2,364,000. This is 17 percent above the 1970 crop value, and 25 percent above 1969. Production of all strawberries totaled 82,000 hundredweight, down 2 percent from last year, but 5 percent above 1969. Average price for strawberries in 1971 was 28.8 cents per pound compared with 24.0 cents in 1970 and 24.2 cents in 1969. Yield per acre at 48 hundredweight is 8 hundredweight above 1970 and 19 hundredweight above 1969.

The fresh market TOMATO crop is valued at $1,949,000, up 10 percent from $1,768,000 in 1970 and up 14 percent from $1,715,000 in 1969. Production is estimated at 96,000 hundredweight, 5 percent below last year and 2 percent below 1969. Harvested acreage is indicated at 1,200 acres, 100 acres below 1970 and 200 acres below 1969. Per-acre yield is indicated at 80 hundredweight, up 2 hundredweight from last year, and 10 hundredweight above 1969. Average price received by growers was $20.30 per hundredweight, compared with $17.50 in both 1970 and 1969.

CABBAGE production in 1971 is valued at $1,124,000, 31 percent above last year and 57 percent above 1969. Production is estimated at 286,000 hundredweight, 51 percent above last year and 18 percent above 1969. Acreage harvested is estimated at 2,200 acres, 400 acres above 1970 and equal to 1969. Prices to growers averaged $3.93 per hundredweight, 62 cents below 1970, but 97 cents above 1969.

GREEN PEPPER production in 1971 is valued at $1,034,000, 7 percent above last year and 62 percent above 1969. At 65,000 hundredweight, production is down 7,000 hundredweight from 1970, but is 10,000 hundredweight above 1969. Yield at 50 hundredweight per acre is 10 hundredweight below 1970, but is equal to 1969. Average price, at $15.90 per hundredweight, is $2.50 above 1970 and $4.30 above 1969.

SNAP BEANS for fresh market had a combined spring and fall production value this year of $749,000, 33 percent below 1970 and 12 percent below 1969. Total production in 1971 was 56,000 hundredweight, of which 48,000 hundredweight were produced in the spring and 8,000 hundredweight in the fall. This production compares with 82,000 hundredweight in 1970 (63,000 spring and 19,000 fall), and 1969 production of 71,000 hundredweight (53,000 spring and 18,000 fall). Spring acreage is estimated at 2,100 acres and fall acreage at 300 acres, compared to 2,100 and 550 acres, respectively, in 1970 and 2,100 and 500 acres in 1969. Spring bean prices averaged $12.70 per hundredweight, $1.10 below 1970, but 60 cents above 1969. Fall bean prices at $17.40 per hundredweight were up $4.70 from 1970 and $5.50 above 1969.

This year's WATERMELON crop is valued at $536,000, 24 percent above last year and 11 percent above 1969. Production this year of 231,000 hundredweight from 3,300 acres compared with 288,000 hundredweight from 3,600 acres in 1970, and 255,000 hundredweight from 3,400 acres in 1969. Yield per acre was 70 hundredweight in 1971 compared with 80 hundredweight in 1970 and 75 hundredweight in 1969. Average price received for the 1971 crop was $2.32 per hundredweight, 82 cents above last year and 43 cents above 1969.

Production of VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING (cucumbers and tomatoes) is valued at $338,000 in 1971. This compares with $212,000 in 1970 and $218,000 in 1969. Production in 1971 was 2,800 tons from 890 acres as compared to 2,750 tons on 1,140 acres last year and 3,000 tons on 1,340 acres in 1969.

LOUISIANA VEGETABLE SUMMARY, 1971, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	Year	Acres for Harvest 1/	Yield per Acre	Production	Price per Unit	Value 2/
		Acres	Cwt.	1,000 Cwt.	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
FRESH MARKET VEGETABLES:						
SNAP BEANS						
Mid-Spring	1971	2,100	23	48	12.70	610
	1970	2,100	30	63	13.80	869
	1969	2,100	25	53	12.10	641
Early Fall	1971	300	25	8	17.40	139
	1970	550	38	19	12.70	241
	1969	500	35	18	11.90	214
CABBAGE						
Early Spring	1971	2,200	130	286	3.93	1,124
	1970	1,800	105	189	4.55	860
	1969	2,200	110	242	2.96	716
GREEN PEPPERS						
Early Summer	1971	1,300	50	65	15.90	1,034
	1970	1,200	60	72	13.40	965
	1969	1,100	50	55	11.60	638
TOMATOES						
Late Spring	1971	1,200	80	96	20.30	1,949
	1970	1,300	78	101	17.50	1,768
	1969	1,400	70	98	17.50	1,715
WATERMELONS						
Early Summer	1971	3,300	70	231	2.32	536
	1970	3,600	80	288	1.50	432
	1969	3,400	75	255	1.89	482
TOTAL FRESH MARKET						
	1971	10,400	-	734	-	5,392
	1970	10,550	-	732	-	5,135
	1969	10,700	-	721	-	4,406
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING: 3/						
				Tons		
	1971	890	-	2,800	-	338
	1970	1,140	-	2,750	-	212
	1969	1,340	-	3,000	-	218
STRAWBERRIES: 4/						
Early Spring						
All	1971	1,700	48	82	28.80	2,364
	1970	2,100	40	84	24.00	2,016
	1969	2,700	29	78	24.20	1,884

1/ Acreage available for harvest, including mature acreage abandoned or only partially harvested because of low prices or other economic factors. 2/ Value is for marketing season and does not necessarily correspond to calendar year income. 3/ Snap beans in 1969, cucumbers, and tomatoes. 4/ Includes small quantities processed.

ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, VALUE OF SELECTED CROPS
LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS 1970 - 1971

CROPS	HARVESTED ACRES 1000 ACRES		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (1000 UNITS)			VALUE OF PRODUCTION (1000 DOLLARS)	
	1970	1971	UNIT	1970	1971	UNIT	1970	1971	1970	1971
COTTON LINT	455.0	505.0	Pounds	555.0	561.0	Bales	522.0	590.0	56,945.0	66,350.0
COTTON SEED	-	-	-	-	-	Tons	219.0	247.0	10,277.0	13,382.0
SOYBEANS - BEANS	1688.0	1671.0	Bu.	22.5	23.0	Bu.	37,980.0	38,433.0	99,172.0	116,067.0
SUGARCANE	286.0	330.0	Tons	26.0	23.0	Tons	7,447.0	7,590.0	67,072.0	73,476.0
RICE	523.0	523.0	Pounds	3900.0	3800.0	Cwt.	20,397.0	20,136.0	92,570.0	100,680.0
STRAWBERRY	2.1	1.7	Cwt.	40.0	48.0	Pounds	8,400.0	8,200.0	2,016.0	1,398.0
TUNG NUT	-	-	-	-	-	Tons	3,000.0	1,800.0	207.0	157.0
SWEET POTATOES	49.0	40.0	Cwt.	85.0	80.0	Cwt.	4,165.0	3,200.0	8,033.0	8,560.0
IRISH POTATOES	2.6	2.6	Cwt.	75.0	62.0	Cwt.	195.0	161.0	390.0	312.0
ALL OTHER VEGETABLES (FRESH)	10.55	10.4	-	-	-	Cwt.	734.0	732.0	5,135.0	5,392.0
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING	1.14	.0	-	-	-	Tons	2,750.0	2,800.0	212.0	338.0
PEACHES (ALL)	-	-	-	-	-	Pounds	6,500.0	7,000.0	707.0	803.0
PECANS (ALL)	-	-	-	-	-	Pounds	14,500.0	30,000.0	4,725.0	12,250.0
TOBACCO	0.21	0.28	Pounds	900.0	900.0	Pounds	189.0	252.0	151.0	201.0
CORN FOR GRAIN	147.0	123.0	Bu.	34.0	36.0	Bu.	4,998.0	4,428.0	1,945.0	1,486.0
WHEAT (WINTER)	33.0	45.0	Bu.	29.0	23.0	Bu.	957.0	1,035.0	1,063.0	1,208.0
OATS	39.0	31.0	Bu.	48.0	42.0	Bu.	1,872.0	1,302.0	397.0	316.0
SORGHUM (GRAIN)	74.0	104.0	Bu.	40.0	40.0	Bu.	2,960.0	4,160.0	1,672.0	2,237.0
HAY	298.0	297.0	Pounds	4060.0	3940.0	Tons	606.0	584.0	2,559.0	1,973.0
ALL OTHER FEED CROPS	33.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	522.0	497.0
ALL OTHER FIELD CROPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,838.0	8,256.0
TOTAL FIELD CROPS									363,608.0	415,339.0
LIVESTOCK & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275,667.0	294,850.0
FOREST PRODUCTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,877.0	4,292.0
NURSERY & GREENHOUSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,448.0	5,650.0
TOTAL ALL ABOVE									648,600.0	720,131.0
(LESS GOVT. PAYMENTS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,105.0	58,207.0
GOVT. PAYMENTS	-	-	-	-					703,705.0	778,338.0
TOTAL										

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS:

Employment trends in 1971 showed a slight increase in the employment of seasonal and regular hired agricultural workers.

The upward trend in seasonal hired workers was attributed to increased acreage, increased production in some field crops, adverse weather conditions and the availability of agricultural workers because of the general economic slow down experienced in 1971.

The employment of regular hired workers was up slightly in 1971. This is attributed to a slight increase in acreage and number of larger farms. All indications point to a stabilization of employment within the regular hired category. Barring any unforeseen changes in the agricultural economy, employment of regular hired workers should remain approximately the same in 1972.

A. SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS

The employment of seasonal hired agricultural workers is governed by the following factors:

(a) Acreage

(b) Technological Advances

(c) Production

(d) Weather conditions

(e) Market conditions

(f) The availability of agricultural workers

In 1971, because of the above factors favoring use of hand labor, employment of seasonal hired agricultural workers showed a slight increase. This increase is reflected in the following table which shows employment by the month for 1971 as compared to 1969 and 1970.

EMPLOYMENT OF SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS

	EMPLOYMENT											
YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1969	1325	940	1325	3125	7500	7525	6750	5450	7075	9800	5900	2825
1970	1250	1175	1450	3750	8000	8425	7425	6275	5600	12375	9025	5425
1971	1500	1575	2475	3750	7175	9650	8725	4900	5900	12525	10850	7450

As indicated in the above table, seasonal agricultural employment was greater in each month during 1971 with the exception of May and August when employment was down and in April when employment was the same.

The peak employment of seasonal hired workers occured in October when 12,525 workers were employed. This is slightly higher than the peak number employed in 1970, also, during the month of October.

This upturn in employment during October was attributed to increased demands in planting and harvesting of sugarcane and the harvesting of pecans and soybeans. This was also true for the increased employment during November and December.

Field conditions during the early and middle part of the year ranged from extreme dryness to extreme moisture. During May and August drought conditions delayed planting of some crops and served to reduce the number of seasonal workers employed. During the other months, excessive moisture limited use of mechanized equipment and minimized effectiveness of chemicals and herbicides. As a result, growers utilized hand labor in weed control during periods when field work was favorable. This resulted in the slight increase experienced in seasonal employment.

Market conditions and crop production were very favorable in 1971 and encouraged farmers to harvest crops to the greatest extent possible. In many instances this served to lengthen harvest seasons and increase labor demands. A brief summary of seasonal employment trends for selected crops follows:

Strawberries - The various crop activities associated with the production of strawberries are still dependent upon the use of hand labor. The number of seasonal farm workers needed is governed by acreage, production and market conditions. The table below shows peak seasonal employment for the years 1970 and 1971:

PEAK SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT
STRAWBERRY

	PEAK EMPLOYMENT					
	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
YEAR	MONTH	NUMBER	MONTH	NUMBER	MONTH	NUMBER
1971	Dec	1200	March	300	April	1150
1970	Nov	500	March	500	April	1100

As indicated in the above table, peak employment was slightly higher in planting and harvesting while a substantial drop occured in cultivation.

The increase in employment in planting for the 1972 strawberry crop during December was due to extreme wet soil conditions which delayed land preparation well into October and November of 1971. This delay, coupled with an increase in acreage, resulted in higher employment in both November and December. In 1971 peak employment of seasonal workers occurred in December as compared to November 1970.

Seasonal employment during cultivation was down by 40 percent in 1971. This was due to favorable weather conditions and a 20 percent reduction in acreage for the 1971 crop.

Peak seasonal employment in harvesting strawberries was slightly higher in 1971 because of increased production per acre and improved market conditions.

Sugarcane - The production of sugarcane is highly mechanized with labor demands influenced by weather conditions. Adverse weather conditions during the past 2 years made it necessary for farmers to utilize hand labor to perform many tasks which under normal conditions could be performed by machine.

The following table shows peak employment of seasonal workers for the years 1970 and 1971:

PEAK SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT
SUGARCANE

	PEAK EMPLOYMENT					
	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
YEAR	MONTH	NUMBER	MONTH	NUMBER	MONTH	NUMBER
1971	Oct	3125	June	575	Nov	2775
1970	Oct	3100	May	500	Nov	2600

During the past two years adverse weather conditions during planting season resulted in farmers having to extend planting well into November. As a result of wet field conditions, cane had to be hand planted in some areas, thus increasing the needs for seasonal labor.

Cultivation of sugarcane followed a more normal pattern but because of an increase in acreage, labor demands were slightly higher during June and July of 1971. Some adverse weather conditions during cultivation also resulted in increasing labor demands.

Seasonal employment during sugarcane harvest increased for the second straight year. Wind damages from Hurricane Edith coupled with excessive rainfall during the later growing stages resulted in downed and lodged sugarcane in some areas of the cane belt. As a result of the down or twisted cane, farmers had to resort to extensive use of hand labor during October, November and December to harvest their sugarcane.

Cotton - Cotton production, like sugar cane, is highly mechanized and seasonal labor requirements are influenced by acreage and weather conditions. During the past decade the need for hand labor has continued to decline as mechanization and use of chemicals and herbicides become more widespread in the state. Also the disappearance of small farming operations coupled with the increase in larger and more sophisticated operations continue to contribute to the decline in seasonal employment.

The following table shows peak employment of seasonal workers for the years 1970 and 1971:

PEAK SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT
COTTON

	PEAK EMPLOYMENT					
	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
YEAR	MONTH	NUMBER	MONTH	NUMBER	MONTH	NUMBER
1971	May	375	July	2175	Nov	850
1970	May	675	July	2075	Oct	925

Approximately 10 percent more cotton was planted in 1971 than planted in 1970. A substantial drop was experienced in peak planting during May of 1971. The reduction was caused by adverse weather conditions during land preparation. Farmers could not get their ground prepared, therefore, planting was delayed well into June. In June 1971, employment was up substantially because of late planting.

A slight increase in employment occurred during cultivation because of wet field conditions. Daily rainfalls during growing stages hampered application of chemicals and herbicides. As a result of the above, growers had to increase their use of hand labor in weed control.

Many farmers, because of economic reasons, chose not to harvest row ends and bottom crops. This phase of harvest is usually done with seasonal hand labor. As a result of the failure of some growers to harvest row ends and bottom crops, employment of seasonal hired workers decreased slightly in 1971.

Vegetables - The harvest of Louisiana vegetables is still primarily done by hand. The planting and cultivation, depending on the crop, is either performed by hand or by mechanical means. The following table shows seasonal employment in the vegetable industry for the years of 1970 and 1971.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT
VEGETABLES

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
VEGETABLE PLANTING												
1971	100	100	125	550	675	325	150	50	50	-0-	100	175
1970	50	100	150	350	525	300	150	100	100	75	25	-0-
VEGETABLE CULTIVATION												
1971	100	125	150	175	625	600	975	250	300	300	200	100
1970	50	50	100	125	550	550	400	200	250	250	50	175
VEGETABLE HARVEST												
1971	300	300	200	25	1900	2650	3325	1475	1325	2575	2075	375
1970	150	-0-	-0-	25	2200	3075	1275	1875	1775	3500	3000	425
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MONTH - VEGETABLE												
1971	500	525	475	750	3200	3575	4450	1775	1675	2875	2375	650
1970	250	150	250	500	3275	3925	1825	2175	2125	3825	3075	600

As indicated by the table above, Louisiana vegetables offer employment to seasonal workers in each of the 12 months of the year, with peak employment occuring between May and November. Average monthly employment for 1971 was estimated at 1902 workers as compared to 1,832 for 1970.

Although the monthly average for the year of 1971 was slightly higher, sizable downturn in employment was noted in June, August, September, October and November with a slight drop in May. The reason for the reduction in employment was due to a decrease in cabbage, cucumber, green pepper, snapbean and mixed vegetable harvest. The most notable reduction occurred in the cucumber and snapbean harvest. Because of adverse weather conditions these two crops did not produce as expected and as a result weak market conditions existed. Also contributing to the downturn in employment was the decrease in acreage in early fall snapbeans, cabbage and hot peppers.

Soybeans - Planting, cultivating and harvesting of soybeans are highly mechanized and require very little hand labor. However, unlike cotton and rice, farmers hire, on a seasonal basis, workers to drive tractors, trucks, trailors and other production equipment during planting, cultivation and harvest. Peak employment of seasonal workers is shown in the table below for the years 1970 and 1971.

PEAK SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT
SOYBEANS

YEAR	PEAK EMPLOYMENT					
	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	MONTH	NUMBER	MONTH	NUMBER	MONTH	NUMBER
1971	June	450	July	875	Oct	475
1970	May	500	July	925	Oct	525

A slight decrease in use of seasonal labor occurred in planting and cultivation of soybeans in 1971. The reason for the decrease is attributed to adverse weather conditions which existed during both planting and cultivation. Also there was a slight reduction in planted acres in 1971.

The employment of seasonal labor during harvest decreased in 1971 because of adverse weather conditions.

Hay Harvest

Employment of seasonal workers in harvesting hay was down in 1971. During 1970 a monthly average of 750 seasonal workers were employed in haying activities between April and December, whereas in 1971 for the comparable period an average of only 686 workers were employed. The reason for the decrease was attributed to adverse weather conditions. In the early part of the year extreme dry weather prevented hay from maturing, whereas in the latter part of the year extreme wet weather prevented harvest activities.

Pecan

Employment of seasonal labor in the pecan harvest was up considerably from the previous year. The following table shows employment in pecan harvest for the years 1970 and 1971.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT - PECAN HARVEST

YEAR	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
1970	-0-	125	475	375
1971	50	1100	1250	1400

The reason for the increase is due to the increased production of pecans in 1971. The 1970 crop was extremely bad and many growers did not harvest their crops for economic reasons, whereas during 1971 all growers are harvesting their crops because of good production and high market value.

All Other Seasonal Employment

Employment in all other crops and farming activities was up from the 1970 total. This was due to increased acreages, increased production and adverse weather conditions. Also in general farm work, which includes fence mending, clearing and land preparation, employment showed gains in 1971.

B. Regular Hired

The following table indicates the number of regular hired agricultural workers in Louisiana for the years 1969-1971.

YEAR	NUMBER OF REGULAR HIRED
1969	20,550
1970	20,350
1971	20,450

As noted in the table above, employment of regular hired workers has shown very little change in the past three years.

In 1971 there was little or no change in skill requirements from that of the previous year. The number of skilled agricultural workers willing to accept full-time agricultural employment continues to decrease. Most skilled workers, because of economic reason prefer to work in non-agricultural industries.

Regular hired or year-round workers are usually recruited from the ranks of the unskilled seasonal work force and are trained on the farm to perform the duties of semi-skilled and skilled workers. Thus in view of a declining seasonal labor force and with modern farming practices requiring the use of increasing complex equipment, it is becoming progressively more difficult to secure unskilled workers with the ability and aptitude to train and learn the task required of the modern farm employee. A majority of these unskilled workers who become skilled or semi-skilled will leave agricultural employment for better paying jobs in non-agricultural industries. In Louisiana, rice, cotton, sugarcane, dairy, nursery, egg and poultry farms, and stock ranches employ a majority of the regular hired work force.

IMPACT OF MECHANIZATION AND OTHER CHANGES IN PRODUCTION METHODS ON SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS

There is no question that advancements in biological, chemical and mechanical technology are influencing factors on employment. Sometimes the effects are dramatic but usually progress is gradual. Most farmers are prudent and generally reluctant to accept innovations until they are sure the results will justify the investment.

As forecast last year no innovations or substantial increases in mechanization or changes in production methods occurred in 1971 to produce a radical change in seasonal labor requirements. Farmers continued to phase out old equipment for larger more sophisticated machines with increased capacities and, as always, continued their search for better and more economical ways to improve production and reduce costs.

A. MACHINE USE

The same types of machines continue to be used in the production of cotton, soybeans, corn, hay, rice and small grains. There have been advances with regard to size and horsepower and increased row capacity. Also air conditioned cabs on the larger equipment add tremendously to the comfort of the operator.

Under normal conditions sugar cane is harvested entirely by machine. Hand labor is employed only in situations where machine harvest is impracticable because of lodged or twisted stalks. This condition existed in 1970 as a result of heavy rains and high winds, and also in 1971 as the result of Hurricane Edith. Additional hand labor had be be utilized.

Although the capability of the automatic cane planting machine appears to be somewhat less than originally projected, an increased number of these machines were used in 1971. The impact on labor was not significant, and it is felt that the planter must be in much wider use and planting conditions normal before impact on labor needs can be significant.

More widely used was the "Planting-Aid Wagons". The following is an operating comparison of the two:

Mechanical Planter

Capacity: 8 acres per day
Crew Requirements:
- 3 tractor operators - provide seed cane
- 1 mechanical planter operator
- 2 general hands - straighten cane in rows

Planting-Aid Wagons

Capacity: 5 acres per day
Crew Requirements:
- 2 tractor operators - provide seed cane
- 3 general hands - throw cane in rows
- 2 general hands - straighten cane in rows

Based on a daily per-acre-basis, the mechanical planter is definitely an asset to the farmer and also reduces man hours by about 46 percent as compared to the manual operation. To achieve this reduction in labor, the skilled operator requirement is doubled and an additional tractor with associated special seed cart is also needed. Additional equipment and operator needs plus initial cost of the mechanical planter will limit this machine to the larger farms where effective utilization can be achieved.

Mobile bulk loading equipment for handling sugarcane in both the fields and on the mill yards was more extensively used in 1971 than previously.

B. SKILLS REQUIRED IN MACHINE USE

Demand for skilled farm equipment operators is high and constantly increasing. Farmers are finding it increasingly difficult to hire and retain qualified operators. There are several reasons for this. In their search for greater production with lower labor costs, farmers are turning to larger machines with increased capacities. The skills required to operate these complicated machines are manifold. Not only must the operator possess the physical qualities of depth perception and arm, hand and foot coordination; but he must be knowledgeable in the mechanics and capabilities of the machines he will operate. This knowledge must also include the use of chemicals and chemical dispensing equipment.

Armed with these skills an operator of modern farm equipment finds little difficulty in making the transition to an industrial equipment operator. And herein lies the rub. Wages paid by industry are much higher than farm wages. Shorter hours and better working conditions also make jobs in industry more attractive. The farmer is faced with a real problem. He can't compete with industry in the hiring of trained operators and when he trains them himself they leave as soon as they can qualify as an industrial machine operator. Efforts to set up training programs for farm equipment operators have been unsuccessful as farmers are unwilling to pay the wage rate required by these programs.

C. CHANGES IN SEASONAL LABOR REQUIREMENTS RELATIVE TO TYPE OF WORKERS AND LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT

The composition of the seasonal labor force was about the same in 1971 as in 1970. Older men and women of all ages supplemented by teenage youth during periods of vacation make up the nucleus of the force. Young to middle aged adults are seeking more lucrative employment in non-agricultural fields. There was a noticable increase in the use of school youth in corn detasseling as a result of the corn blight and in sugarcane scrapping because of downed and twisted cane. Little change in the length of employment was noticed.

D. ANTICIPATED TRENDS IN MACHINE USE

No substantial expansion in mechanization is anticipated in 1972 with the possible exception of sugarcane planting machines. Although 1971 was not a good test year for these machines, the consensus is that performance under normal planting conditions will be very satisfactory.

A sugarcane detrashing machine which would eliminate burning of cane in the fields was demonstrated in 1971. It appears that additional engineering and experimentation are necessary before the machine will be practical.

Work continues on the development of a strawberry and a hot pepper picking machine but perfection has not been attained.

E. OTHER NEW PRODUCTION METHODS OR MODIFICATIONS

Research continues in the field of insecticides and herbicides and their effect on the environment. If decisions are made to restrict use of herbicides, an increase in the demand for seasonal labor may result.

Research also continues in an effort to develop new strains of strawberries and hot peppers that will be compatible with mechanical harvesting machines.

The American Sugar Cane League has approved the construction of a cane breeding greenhouse and related facilities at the Houma Experiment Station. This new installation will be used by U.S.D.A. personnel and League employees under the direction of U.S.D.A. scientists for a sugar cane basic breeding program.

RECRUITMENT AND UTILIZATION OF FARM WORKERS:

A. Special Recruitment Efforts:

In Calendar Year 1971, the Louisiana Agency, as in past years, had delegated hiring authority from the Connecticut Shade Tobacco Growers Association to recruit and refer workers to be employed in the tobacco industry. As a result of the agency recruitment efforts, 28 workers were recruited and referred to Connecticut. In 1970, the company employed 209 workers from Louisiana. There was a considerable reduction in demand for out-of-area workers in 1971, in Connecticut tobacco compared to previous years, due to the availability of local workers because of the downturn of the economy.

In food processing, two companies from Wisconsin conducted positive recruitment in New Iberia and Lafayette for in-plant workers. As a result of positive recruitment 21 cannery workers were hired and dispatched from New Iberia and 17 cannery workers were hired and dispatched from Lafayette to Wisconsin.

During 1971, recruitment arrangements were not made with any state for Louisiana employers to conduct positive recruitment. However, in such crops as strawberries, and sugarcane out-of-state workers were used.

B. Local:

It was estimated that the largest number of seasonal workers employed at peak, in 1971, was during the month of October. The number employed was 12,525 which was 1.2 percent greater than the number employed in October 1971. The increase in seasonal employment between the two years is attributed to adverse weather conditions, increased acreage, production and the availability of workers because of an economic slowdown in Louisiana's economy.

During Calendar Year 1971, seasonal placements in agricultural activities decreased 11.8 percent from 79,049 in 1970 to 69,719 in 1971. The decrease in placements was due primarily to pepper crop acreage reduction in the New Iberia area, drought conditions in late spring and early summer and excessive rainfall during most crop cultivation periods. In addition, rainfall subsequent to the hurricane caused considerable crop harvest losses. Employment of regular farm workers remained approximately the same in 1971 as reported in 1970. Based on available data, it appears that the regular hired work force has become more or less stabilized.

The placement of regular farm workers decreased slightly from 251 in 1970 to 248 in 1971 or approximately 1 percent. In rural non-agriculture there were 2,638 job openings filled state wide, including 63 in the woods industry. This is a decrease of 703 job openings filled, or approximately 21 percent less than 1970 totals. The decrease in placements in non-agricultural activities is due primarily to a statewide economic slowdown which, in turn, forced unemployment upward. The rate of unemployment in rural areas was considerably higher than in urban areas.

1. The state of Louisiana, as in past years, did not experience any crop losses due to labor shortage. The local agricultural labor supply was supplemented with migrant workers. The peak employment of migrant workers in 1971 was 450 in strawberry harvest, 313 in sugarcane planting and harvesting, and 10 in cotton harvest. Demands for out-of-area workers in 1971

increased considerably over previous years. In 1970 there were 300 migrant workers in the strawberry harvest, 60 in sugarcane planting and harvest, and 60 in sweet potato harvest.

2. In 1971, 36 day-haul points were operated in 28 towns which is an increase of 10 points and 4 towns from the previous year. These day-haul points operated statewide for a cumulative total of 1,192 days in 1971. The average daily referral was 36 workers, resulting in a movement of 63,457 workers. In 1970, the day-haul points operated for a cumulative total of 1,257 days and 72,111 workers were referred to farm jobs. The 12 percent decrease in placements was attributed primarily to drought conditions in the New Iberia area during February, March, and April (pepper planting and cultivation period) and also one employer discontinued his 99 acre pepper crop. The aforementioned causes led to an 8,000 placement loss in the pepper crop placement activity.

   Late frost in the early spring of 1971 destroyed most of the tung nut blooms in the Bogalusa area, thereby eliminating the 1971 fall harvest. In early 1971, 1,595 placements were made in the 1970 tung crop activity; whereas in 1970, 6,988 placements were accomplished throughout the year.

   Placement losses in various crop activities were partially overcome by increasing day-haul activities for other crops, which were not adversely affected by weather conditions.

   In 1972, additional efforts will be exerted to expand day-haul operations within the state.

3. During the demand periods in 1971, the need for seasonal workers for local jobs was met by the use of area office files, personal contacts with individuals, crew leaders, use of telephone, news releases, hand bills, and through the cooperation of rural store keepers. In recruiting workers for out-of-area, the above methods were used, also including various types of publicity media, i.e., radio, newspapers, handbills, and the Farm Labor Bulletin. The agency received full cooperation from other governmental agencies, agricultural organizations. communication media, and civic organizations in publicizing labor needs during demand periods. Publicity used in recruiting applicants for inplant work for Wisconsin Canning Companies was very similar to the types used in recruiting all other interstate agricultural workers.

   Special youth employment programs were conducted by the following offices: New Iberia, Natchitoches, and Houma. New Iberia RMS staff cooperated with the Jeanerette Rotary Club in promoting YES (Youth Employment Service), which was organized by 35 youths consisting of 17 boys and 18 girls ranging from 14 to 17 years of age. Over 40 jobs were filled, from cutting grass and babysitting to washing cars. The Natchitoches Office RMS Technician organized a youth program for seed corn detasseling and a day-haul was set up from June 3, 1971 till July 2, 1971. A total of 28 to 70 teenaged youths were referred per day. In the Houma Office Area, the RMS Staff organized a youth employment program for several agricultural crop activities. School youths were recruited and very well utilized after school hours and on non-school days for Irish potato harvest. An unprecedented success was encountered, in 1971, in recruiting older high school youths (16 to 19 age group) for sugarcane planting. Initially, 4 older high

school youths, with some farm background, were recruited for part-time work planting cane on a small farm. This group worked out so well that a program was developed with a large sugarcane grower in the Houma area for utilization of a large group of these youths. This group made special arrangements for providing transportation to the fields and supervision of these youths from mid-afternoon (after school hours) until dusk. Interest in this work by high school students exceeded expectation. Approximately 60 youths were provided with part-time work (which paid $1.50 per hour) planting cane after school and on weekends. Also, some had to be turned away daily because supply was exceeding the number which could be effectively utilized and supervised. After the unexpected degree of success with this large employer, contact was made with another small employer who also made special arrangements for utilization of these youths. All employers were more than satisfied with work performance and a youth employment program is planned for 1972 for increased utilization of this group. There were no volunteer farm representatives nor temporary recruiters utilized during 1971.

C. Annual Worker Plan:

1. As an order holding state, 33 orders representing 475 openings were extended to 4 states in 1971, of which 25 orders representing 285 openings were filled by 3 states. As applicant holding state, Louisiana received 16 orders representing 572 openings from 5 states. Out Agency filled orders representing 108 openings in 4 states. This is a decrease of 52 percent in orders received and 87 percent in openings filled in 1970. There were 109 openings in West Virginia apple harvest cancled by the Agency due to unreasonable recruitment demands. In addition, Connecticut reduced out-of-state recruitment efforts for Shade Tobacco harvest workers. In 1970, the Louisiana Agency received 33 orders consisting of 1,135 openings from 8 states. A total of 28 orders consisting of 857 openings were filled by Louisiana. Migrants who "freewheel" each year, and implementation of the Secretary's Regulations concerning agricultural migrant housing continue to bring about a reduction of out-of-state job orders. In addition, increased use of available local workers due to an economic down turn, and a reduction in crop acreage in demand states contributed to the reduction of out-of-state job orders.

2. Four offices in the state referred 80 percent of total workers moved through the Annual Worker Plan. Migrants from Louisiana were referred to agricultural jobs in four states. Contrary to previous years' patterns, the majority of workers referred were to Connecticut, Kentucky, and Maryland. The number of workers who "freewheel" each year is unknown but it is estimated to be over 1,000. This is attributed to crew leaders who do not comply with the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act and employers who do not comply with the Secretary's Regulations governing housing for interstate workers, who contact crewleaders directly.

3. In 1971, there were 14 registered crew leaders as compared to 20 in 1970. The number of crewleaders allowed to transport during 1971 was six, the same as 1970. As in previous years, crewleaders were encouraged to comply with the Secretary's Regulations regarding insurance coverage to transport workers interstate, however this continues to be a major problem. In all probability, the insurance coverage will remain a handicap in the movement

of workers interstate in 1972. Many of the crewleaders were allowed to transport workers only during short periods of time due to insurance coverages during 1971.

D. Interstate Migrant Workers:

In 1971, 37 housing inspections related to the recruitment of agricultural workers were completed by the RMS staff. Of this total 18 occurred in the strawberry belt, 17 in the sugarcane area and 2 in general farm work. This represents a decrease of 9 from the total of 46 housing inspections in 1970. Decrease in housing inspections in the strawberry area is due to increased use of local workers through day-haul operations. The Hammond area was confronted with the problem of funds withdrawal for local programs for migrant workers. Programs such as sanitation, housing inspections, medical services, and health education services are no longer available under the Public Health Service Grant according to the Migrant Health Act of 1962, as amended. The only services available will be clinical services that the Parish Health Unit Staff members can render, as the funded projects were cancelled, thereby reducing the staff. The migrant school is funded under Title I ESEA, through the Department of Education, and their services include medical and dental services for migrants attending school. The Hammond RMS staff of the Department of Employment Security will continue conducting housing inspections, as in years past, but without assistance from the Tangipahoa Parish Health Unit personnel.

In 1971 no wage surveys were conducted by the Louisiana agency. There was a total of 74 Forms ES-369, Agricultural Worker Schedule, prepared on local and out-of-state migrants who were seeking agricultural employment in other states. In 1970, 298 Forms ES-369 were prepared on migrants by the RMS staff. The decrease in the number of ES-369's was brought about by the fact that no ES-369's were prepared by demand state agencies on "free-wheeling groups of Louisiana workers as had been done in previous seasons. In addition, there were fewer interstate orders received, which was a direct result of the lack of job opportunities in demand states. Acreage reduction and increased mechanization as well as the use of available local labor, caused a reduction of labor needs in demand states.

E. Puerto Rican and Foreign Workers:

No foreign or Puerto Rican workers were employed in any seasonal agricultural activities in 1971.

The Louisiana Agency received no requests for aliens to perform regular agricultural work although there were two requests carried over into 1971 from 1970. One request was for a farm equipment mechanic and one was for a dairy herdsman. Both of these requests were not certified. Requests for eight aliens submitted in 1970, to be employed as Captains, Fishing Vessel in Oyster Fishing were not certified. As a result of non-certification of the requests, the oyster growers re-submitted four requests, changing the job titles to Oyster Grower Supervisors. These last four requests were certified, during 1971. One request for one Assistant Fabrication Superintendent was not certified. One request for four netmen in shrimping was certified following upward wage adjustment by the employer. One request for one Maintenance Mechanic for the Food and Kindred Products Industry was certified. A request for 2 Groundskeepers was not certified.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER COMMUNITY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES:

The Rural Manpower Service has been assigned responsibility for developing a program of manpower services for the non-agricultural labor force in rural areas. Although no additional resources were made available to Rural Manpower Service for this program, services were expanded in rural areas in 1971. This was accomplished through excellent cooperation received from other agency components, local, state and federal agencies and civic and employer organizations.

Representatives from Rural Manpower Service Administrative Staff were named to serve on six Rural Development Working Committees as follows:

T. J. Ray	- Agriculture and Forestry
Mark I. Cavell	- Education and Training
Percy A. Brignac	- Research and Information
W. Burt Snee	- Industry and Commerce
Elliott W. Carlson	- Recreation, Tourism and Wildlife
Bobby D. Miles	- Health and Housing

These gentlemen attended the monthly committee meetings regularly, and Rural Manpower Service was represented at the State Rural Development Committee and Council Meetings on February 22 and June 2, 1971.

Also, Rural Manpower Service representatives in the local area offices served on many of their Parish Rural Development Committees.

Rural Manpower Service representatives, as well as ES personnel, were active in conducting surveys to determine the need for various training under such programs as MDTA (Manpower Development and Training Act), OJT (On Job Training), NABS (National Alliance of Business Men) and others.

An MDTA Welding School which began operation in the Houma area in 1970 continued through 1971. Rural Manpower Service staff personnel continued to recruit replacements for graduates and dropouts.

In an effort to alleviate the shortage of trained farm equipment mechanics, a statewide MDTA project was conducted at Mansura, Louisiana. Applicants from various parts of the state attended this school and 20 farm equipment mechanics were trained.

An MDTA Diesel Mechanic School is tentatively set up to begin in January 1972 in Caldwell Parish.

There was one RAR (Rural Area Redevelopment) project funded in 1971. This was an individual referral project for 26 trainees. These 26 trainees were trained in the following activities:

Licensed Practical Nurse	- 12
Welder	- 2
Cosmetology	- 6
Clerk General Office	- 2
Receptionist	- 1
Computer Operator	- 1
Nurse Aid	- 1
Stenographer	- 1

Under the Emergency Employment Act of 1971 grants were made to 41 rural parishes. Rural Manpower Service personnel assisted in the recruitment of applicants for referral on EES job openings.

Regular contacts were made with local community centers, county agents, and ASCS personnel and the visitation program to non-agricultural employers was expanded. Special emphasis was placed on the recruitment and referral of veterans.

The Natchitoches area office staff worked closely with the U. S. Forest Service in the Mainstream program.

With the help of local OEO representatives the Rural Manpower Service staff of the Shreveport office took over 600 work applications and have referred and placed applicants in jobs with garment factories, mobile home factories, veneer mills and local government.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

In order to strengthen public understanding and acceptance of the agricultural and rural non-agricultural programs, the Rural Manpower Service places emphasis on the role of public relations during 1971.

Throughout the state personal contacts were maintained with county agents, ASCS Offices, FHA Offices, SCS Offices, OEO Offices, Public Welfare Departmental Offices and other governmental agencies. Personal contacts were also made with churches and civic organizations as well as various grower groups.

Active participation by members of the RMS staff in parish (county) Rural Development Committees as well as the State Rural Development Committee has helped to further publicize the RMS programs.

During the year all public relations media were used including radio and television, handbills, newspaper articles and ads, posters and promotional mailings. Attendance by RMS staff at various meetings and gatherings of employers, governmental agencies and other organizations helped in promoting the Rural Manpower Service programs.

The weekly Louisiana Farm Labor Bulletin was sent to the news media, agricultural agencies and farm organizations giving them a current picture of the supply of and demand for farm workers and also information regarding crop conditions.

Examples of some of the public relations material used during 1971 are included in the attachments sections of this publication.

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. EVALUATION:

1. Program Evaluations: Program reviews of area office accomplishments during 1971 were conducted as in previous years. This approach is based upon review of the progress of current operations as compared to forecast accomplishments as planned, as well as a comparison to base period results. Quarterly accomplishment reports, showing both current and previous accomplishments, have also been maintained during 1971.

   During 1971, a Plan of Service was prepared by 15 area offices covering Fiscal Year 1972. This plan was the second fiscal year plan instituted, as the initial fiscal plan was made during 1970. There were 9 Program Progress Reviews conducted during 1971 as compared to 5 in 1970. A follow-up was conducted in most cases to determine whether recommended action was carried out as outlined in prior reviews. There were no area office validations performed during 1971, due to changes brought about by ESARS and ESARS reporting criteria.

2. Program Planning: The Plan of Service, as originally designed by the agency in 1966, and refined in 1969, using a month-by-month approach, was not used during 1971. Each area office Rural Manpower Service Unit prepared a Fiscal Year Plan of Service based on the National Office format as contained in Training and Employment Service Program Letter Number 2548. The Fiscal Year Plan is for the total year rather than on a month-by-month basis. The Administrative Office RMS Staff is continuing an effort to develop a Plan of Service format on a month-by-month basis, which will be compatible with the Fiscal Year Plan of Service.

3. Applicant Services: Placement activity experienced a downward trend from that of 1970. The comparison of accomplishments in 1971 over 1970 shows the following: Agricultural job placements, 69,967 from 79,300, or down 11.8 percent; Pulpwood and logging job placements, 63 from 70, or down 10 percent; Non-agricultural job placements placements, 2,575 from 3,089, or down 16.6 percent. Agricultural placements experienced a substantial decrease due to frost, excessive rainfall, and hurricane damages to various crops. An economic slow-down accounts for the decrease to non-agricultural placements. Loss of many agricultural placements was partially offset by increased day-haul activities and better coordination among area offices in movement of workers from adjoining parishes. Increased use of mechanical harvesting equipment and reluctance of most workers to enter jobs in the pulpwood and logging industry accounts for the small drop in pulpwood and logging placements in 1971.

4. Employer Services: Employer services experiences a slight decrease in 1971, from 1970, in pulpwood and logging and agriculture. There were 5,276 agricultural visits accomplished during 1971 compared to 5,509 in 1970, a decrease of 4.2 percent. There were 208 visits to pulpwood and logging employers during 1971 compared to 305 during 1970 or 31.8 percent decrease. Visits to non-agricultural establishments experiences an increase, with 1,983 visits in 1971 compared to 1,916 during 1970, an increase of 3.4 percent. The decrease in employer visits during 1971 is mainly due to considerable field staff changes with promotions, transfers, and reassignments.

5. Out-of-Area Job Placement Service: Out-of-area job placements experienced a decline in 1971 from 1970, as follows: Agricultural job placements, 2,883 from 7,121, or down 59.5 percent; Non-agricultural job placements, 1 from 95, or down 99 percent; Pulpwood and logging job placements had no activity in either 1971 or 1970.

The greatest losses were experienced in the area of interstate agricultural jobs. There was a decrease of 17 orders received and 563 openings received in 1971 from 1970, or 16 orders comprising 572 openings received in 1971, from 33 orders comprising 1,135 openings received in 1970. A like decrease in orders and openings filled in 1971 from 1970 was evident, or 9 orders comprising 108 openings filled in 1971, from 28 orders comprising 857 openings filled in 1970.

The states of Florida and Connecticut represented the areas of greatest loss of openings received and filled. West Virginia extended several orders but due to unreasonable recruitment demands, these were canceled by the Louisiana Agency. Job losses continue to be caused, in part, by lack of complying housing and a greater influx of "free wheelers".

6. Staffing: The Rural Manpower Service staffing in 1971, was adequate in most instances to meet the needs of rural areas in agriculture, pulpwood and logging, and rural non-agricultural activities. The primary responsibility of serving agricultural needs as much as possible within existing staff and resources was met. However, field staff changes, brought about by promotions, transfers, and reassignments of RMS staff, upset some planned accomplishments. Temporary recruiters were not utilized during 1971. One RMS position in the Minden Office was eliminated and a new position for RMS was filled in the Morgan City Area Office.

7. Training: RMS field staff together with Administrative Office staff, were given central office training in adjunct programs, such non-ag Employer Relations, OAIS, ESARS, Job Corps, NAB-Jobs, etc., due to the expanded role of the Rural Manpower Service to provide total service to the rural areas. This training was necessary because of the use of RMS field staff in some of these supportive services on a non-technical basis. In order to properly expand the agency's total manpower services to the rural areas, considerable training of RMS staff is needed. A central office training session of new RMS field staff is scheduled for early 1972. This session will cover basic operations, reporting, and supportive programs for the rural areas.

8. Supervision: Emphasis continues to be placed on line supervision of the Rural Manpower Service Program. It is planned that line supervision will conduct periodic reviews of the RMS program in order to fully utilize available staff. Supervision by line supervisory staff continued during 1971. Line supervision is the most effective means of assuring that RMS field staff accomplish their planned objectives.

9. Program Administration: Administrative Office RMS staffing experienced considerable change during 1971, with four new ES Operations Analysts I due to promotions, reassignments, and the death of one member.

10. Alien Employment Certification (MA 7-50 A & B): In 1971, an increase was experienced in Alien Employment Certification activities by the Rural Man-

power Service. A total of 12 different requests were filed, including 8 non-ag and 4 fisheries during 1971. A total of 12 workers were involved. Determinations were received on all of the requests with 9 workers being certified and 3 workers not certified. Ten requests, which had been made in 1970, and carried over were not certified in 1971. There are no requests pending determination at this time.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following recommendations are presented in the hope that they may help in the process of bringing about changes in operations and procedures which should sustain and even enlarge services to rural areas by the Rural Manpower Service.

1. Budgetary Allocations and Expansion of Rural Manpower Service: It is recommended that consideration be given to the allocation of additional funds and staff to the Rural Manpower Service, in rendering service to all rural employers and workers. The inclusion of all agriculturally related industries, as well as other rural industries, must be considered. The Rural Manpower Service must be recognized and identified as the appropriate department to provide this service to the rural areas and proper credit be given the Rural Manpower Service for performance. A concentrated effort by RMS staff to promote all training programs has resulted in numerous job opportunities, in rural areas, for rural residents. In addition, many job opportunities have been developed for qualified rural workers in their home area through contacts by RMS staff with rural non-agricultural employers. As yet, there are no specific budget allocations for this activity. Rural non-agricultural activities must be accomplished during slack periods of agricultural activities. Extensive planning and coordination is absolutely essential to accomplish objectives when demands in both activities peak at the same interval. Therefore, budget allocations need to be made in such a manner that year-round service to non-agricultural employers and workers can be provided.

2. Plan of Action Format: Since the advent of the Fiscal Year Plan of Action, month-by-month planning has been virtually eliminated. It is recommended that a workable summary of month-by-month planning be instituted, from which the consolidated Fiscal Plan can be derived. It should be set up in such a manner that any RMS staff member may evaluate his accomplishments monthly to determine if projected goals are being reached and are in step with the time table of activity demands. Planning, as such, could become a realistic tool.

3. Farm Labor Contractor Registration: It is recommended that the National Office actively pursue the amending of Public Law 88-582, to provide injunctive proceedings against violators. Quite frequently crew leaders or labor haulers will obtain job commitments in another state, recruit workers, and transport same to the employer without obtaining adequate liability insurance coverage on his vehicle or passengers and in some cases not being registered. In many instances the employer, to whom the workers are transported maintains substandard accommodations and/or pay scales may not meet federal minimum pay scale guidelines. The Law (PL 88-582) was really meant to protect the workers.

4. Reports and Analyses: With the advent of the expanding Manpower services to the rural areas by the RMS staff and subsequent computer service stat-

istical reporting, some method of designating RMS field staff accomplishments, on the computer printout, is needed to correlate accomplishments with reported time spent on each activity. At the present time the ESARS reporting criteria does not indicate RMS accomplishments in this respect; yet other units of the Department of Employment Security have had indicators on the ESARS Formats and computer printouts which show implementation of the new cost accounting system it is recommended that some indicator be set up to obtain a computer printout for RMS field staff reportable activities.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 Table 1 (R-10/68)

STATE: Louisiana

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1971

SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS

ITEM	NUMBER
SECTION A. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY	
1. Towns with day-haul points	27*
2. Number of day-haul points	34*
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year	1093*
4. Total number of workers transported during year	61,414*
SECTION B. SELECTED SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE WORKERS (under 22 years)	
5. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	0
a. Placements in camps	0
6. Placements of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes	0
SECTION C. SERVICES TO INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS	
7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points	
a. Farm placements	0
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	0
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians	0
SECTION D. OTHER SELECTED DATA	
9. Number of local offices which held farm clinics	0
10. Sum of days on which farm clinics were held	0
11. Total number of local offices participating in formal community service programs	1
12. Peak number of volunteer farm placement representatives	0

* School age workers served through day-haul points specifically arranged for school age youth.

A-1. Towns -2
A-2. Number of points -2
A-3. Sum of days operated -46
A-4. Total number -1441

Activities involved corn detasseling (Natchitoches), and sugarcane planting and harvesting (Houma, Terrebonne High).

SIGNATURE	TITLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-223 Worksheet A (R-10/68)

STATE: Louisiana

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1971

DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY

TOWN	DAY-HAUL POINTS		
	NUMBER	DAYS OPERATED DURING YEAR	WORKERS TRANSPORTED DURING YEAR
I	II	III	IV
Bogalusa	1	6	89
Enon	1	6	290
Isabel	1	16	706
Mount Hermon	1	13	510
New Iberia	2	198	19172
Patoutville	1	7	74
Jeanerette	3	52	991
Alexandria	2	11	210
Natchitoches *	1 *	22 *	1088 *
Livonia	2	48	863
New Roads	1	89	2026
Brusley	1	34	467
Plaquemine	1	24	691
Chatham	1	9	118
Rayville	1	12	166
Monroe	1	44	617
Amite	3	176	20898
Arcola	1	30	2549
Ponchatoula	1	51	3244
Independence	1	69	2383
Tangipahoa	1	20	1202

SIGNATURE

TITLE

U S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
E -225 Worksheet A (R-10/68)

STATE: Louisiana

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1971

DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY

TOWN	DAY-HAUL POINTS		
	NUMBER	DAYS OPERATED DURING YEAR	WORKERS TRANSPORTED DURING YEAR
I	II	III	IV
Mechanicville	1	33	569
Gray	1	46	1091
Houma (Terrebonne High)*	1 *	24 *	353 *
Lake Providence, La.1	1	33	800
Tallulah	1	18	202
Opelousas	1	2	45
* Youth Day-Haul Points			

SIGNATURE

TITLE

U. . DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 Table 2 (R-10/68)

STATE: Louisiana

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1971

COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS

SECTION A. MIGRANT GROUP CONTACTS			SECTION B. REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS		SECTION C. GROUPS WORKING IN REPORTING STATE	
I TYPE	II BY REPORTING STATE	III WITH REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS	I TYPE	II NUMBER	I TYPE	II NUMBER
1. Total	74	46	2. Total persons	605	4. Families	9
a. Crew leaders	26	10	3. Total workers	562	5. Unattached males	101
b. Family heads	14	8			6. Unattached females	2
c. Other	34	28				

SECTION D. COMMENTS

The migration pattern is much the same as in past years but in a lesser volume. Workers came into Louisiana from three states, Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas, to work in strawberry and sugarcane activities. Louisiana migrant workers were referred to Kentucky, in strawberry harvest; to Connecticut and Maryland, in tobacco pre-harvest and harvest; and only two (2) workers were referred to Florida citrus harvest. This represents a drop of 963 total reporting state's residents (Section B).

Total migrant contacts declined by 224 from 1970. This decrease vividly reflects the nationwide efforts to utilize local labor in agricultural activities, and also the impact of acreage reductions and mechanization. The publicity of the lack of out-of-state job opportunities undoubtedly discouraged many migrant workers.

The slight decrease in groups working in the reporting state in 1971, (Section C), was due to the decrease in strawberry acreage and reduction of sweet potato production, as a result of adverse weather conditions.

SIGNATURE

TITLE: 38

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
Form ES-223 Table 3 (R-10/68)

STATE: Louisiana
CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1971

INTERSTATE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES

ITEM	ORDERS		OPENINGS	
	EXTENDED (Sec. A) RECEIVED (Sec. B)	FILLED	EXTENDED (Sec. A) RECEIVED (Sec. B)	FILLED
I	II	III	IV	V
SECTION A. REPORTING STATE AS ORDER-HOLDING STATE				
1. Reporting State, TOTAL →	33	25	475	285
2. Applicant-holding States involved:				
Arkansas	2	1	19	4
Missouri	2	0	9	0
Mississippi	17	17	335	209
Texas	14	7	141	72
SECTION B. REPORTING STATE AS APPLICANT-HOLDING STATE				
3. Reporting State, TOTAL →	16	9	572	108
4. Order-holding States involved:				
Connecticut	1	1	200	28
*Florida	5	1	185	2
Kentucky	1	1	55	55
Maryland	6	6	23	23
West Virginia	3	0	109	0

SECTION C. COMMENTS (Use reverse if needed)

*Five orders representing 185 openings carried over from 1970.

As an order holding state in 1971, Louisiana extended 33 seasonal agricultural orders representing 475 openings. This is an increase of 3 orders and 97 openings from 1970. Interstate workers were received from Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas. These orders were in strawberry harvest and sugarcane planting and harvest.

As an applicant holding state, Louisiana received 16 orders from 5 states representing 572 openings. Five orders representing 185 openings were carried over from 1970.

No orders were received from Michigan in 1971, compared to 6 orders involving 70 openings in 1970. Orders were received from 3 less states in 1971 than in 1970. Three West Virginia orders were rejected because of timing restraints and they specified recruitment in remote rural areas only.

SIC AREAS	TITLE
	39

PART II

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

PART II. OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

OUTLOOK FOR THE STATE

Agricultural operations in Louisiana are increasingly becoming a matter of sophisticated management and large investment of money. Smaller farms are falling by the wayside or being gobbled up by larger operations. Modern machinery, advanced technology and more efficient utilization of manpower are continuing to reduce labor man hour requirements in various crop activities. Increased acreages and shifts in crops however, continue to affect the demand for seasonal labor. The increased acreages in some vegetables, adverse weather conditions, and a good year in pecans were responsible for increasing labor demands throughout the State in 1971. In assessing the needs in 1971, the following considerations will continue to have the greatest effect on supply and demand for seasonal agricultural workers:

1. Weather conditions
2. Acreage
3. Market conditions
4. Use of mechanized equipment and chemicals
5. Economic conditions

The aforementioned factors are variable, and consequently, predictions of the supply and demand for seasonal agricultural labor must be based on past experiences and economic conditions. Based on available information from growers and grower organizations along with predictions by the U.S.D.A., crop acreages for 1972 will remain approximately the same except for sugarcane and cotton with each expected to increase some 8 to 12 percent. Also there will be some shift in acreages from one vegetable crop to another vegetable crop. Thus, based on the above, labor demands are expected to remain approximately the same or show a slight increase in 1972.

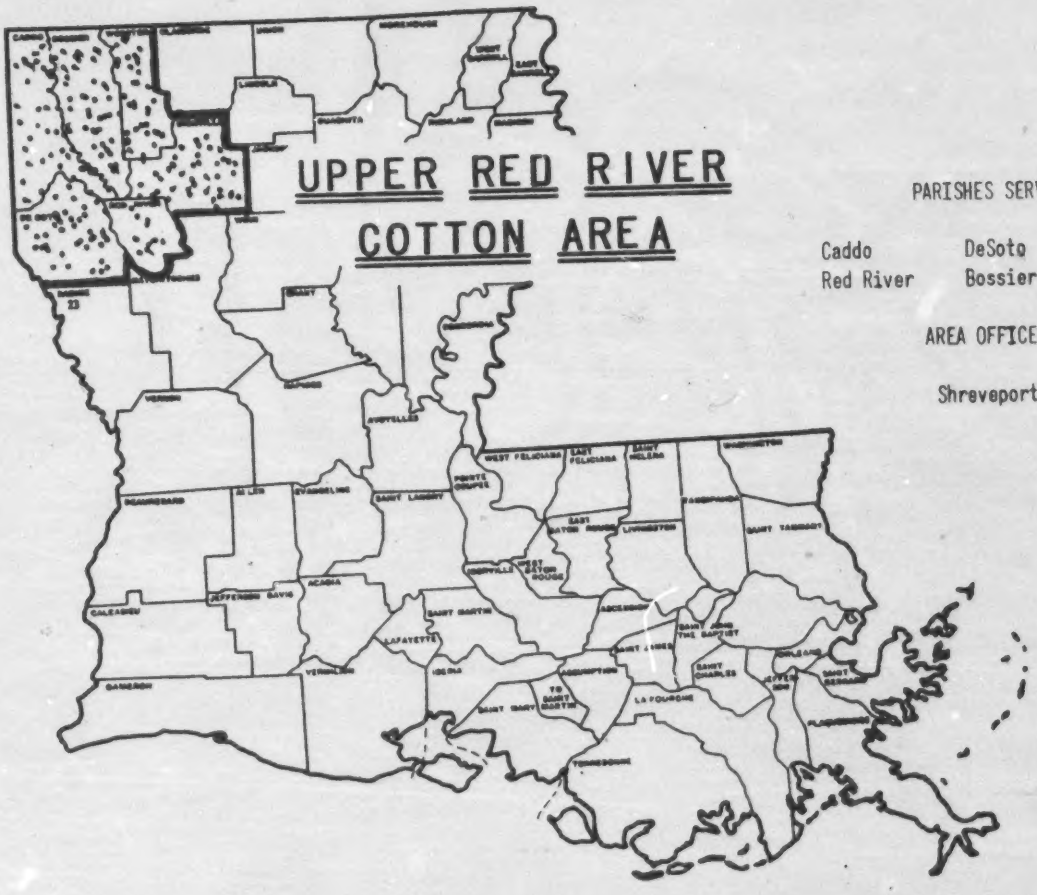
Total acreage for agricultural purposes in 1972 is estimated at 12,200,000 acres, or approximately the same as reported in 1971. As in 1971, it is expected that the greater part of the acreage will be planted in soybeans, rice, cotton and hay. Of these crops, hay is least mechanized and will probably utilize more seasonal labor per acre than either rice, cotton or soybeans. Also vegetable acreages will probably follow closely behind the aforementioned crops in acres planted. Most activities in vegetable production still utilize large numbers of hand labor and in 1972 will continue to offer the greatest potential for employment of seasonal agricultural workers.

For the first time in many years, strawberry acreages are expected to increase. With the increase in acreage, labor demands will also increase as the planting, cultivation, and harvest of strawberries are still primarily done by hand.

As in the past, the supply of local agricultural workers will be sufficient to meet most local labor demands. The only exception in 1972, when out-of-state

labor will be required, will be in sugarcane planting and harvesting, and in the strawberry harvest. The use of migrant labor in the aforementioned crops and activities is an annual experience and the number used is controlled by weather conditions, acreage and mechanization.

The following pages contain an outlook for the eight crop reporting areas in the State.



PARISHES SERVED

Caddo	DeSoto	Webster
Red River	Bossier	Bienville

AREA OFFICE

Shreveport

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Upper Red River Cotton Area is located in the extreme northeast portion of the state. The economy of this area continues to be strongly supported by agriculture and agriculturally oriented industry. This is especially true in the rural parishes of Bienville, Claiborne, DeSoto and Red River wherein agriculture and pulpwood and logging continue to be the mainstay of the economy.

Seasonal labor demand in 1971 was approximately the same as 1970. The outlook for 1972 is as follows:

Cotton allotments will continue in the range of 74,000 acres with approximately 48,000 acres to be planted. No increase in seasonal labor needs is expected.

Vegetable farming will remain at about the same level as 1971. Vegetables of mixed variety are being produced and marketed by several independent operators on small acreages. These are generally family operated farms and use only a small number of seasonal hired workers.

The pecan crop was larger this season than 1970 but quality was down due to an early dry spell. Production in 1972 should be better than 1971 and there should be an increase in demand for seasonal labor.

The hay crop will continue to use a considerable number of workers for loading and unloading, and this crop will employ a large number of school age youth.

Livestock, dairy and agricultural services will continue to need individual workers as will rural non-agricultural, pulpwood and logging industries, however, no significant change in employment is anticipated.

This area will have no need for out-of-area workers and will continue to have some labor supply available for referral to out-of-area job openings.

Timetable for Seasonal Farm Activities:

Cotton Cultivation.....May through July

Cotton Harvest.....September through November

Mixed Vegetable Harvest.....June through October

Peach Harvest.....June 15 through August 15

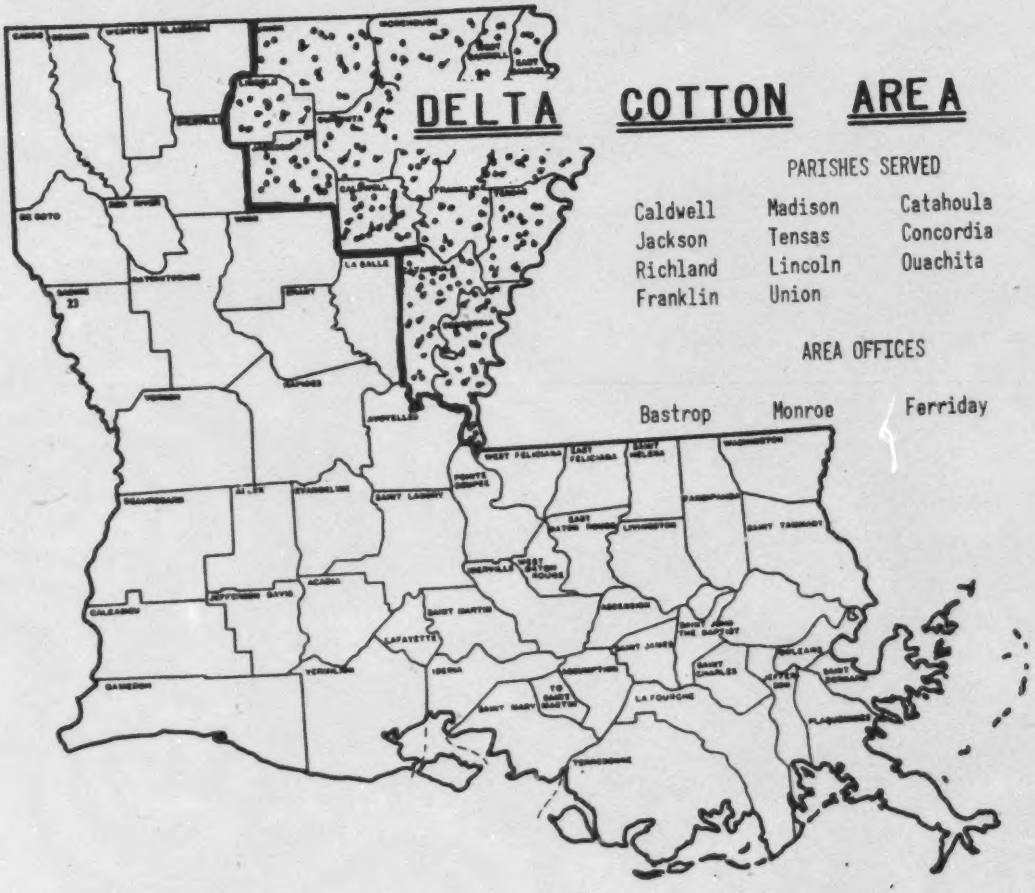
Pecan Harvest.....October 15 through December 15

Soybean Cultivation.....May through July

Soybean Harvest.....October through November

Timetable for Food Processing:

Negative



DELTA COTTON AREA

PARISHES SERVED

Caldwell	Madison	Catahoula	Morehouse
Jackson	Tensas	Concordia	East Carroll
Richland	Lincoln	Ouachita	West Carroll
Franklin	Union		

AREA OFFICES

Bastrop Monroe Ferriday Tallulah

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Delta Cotton Area is located in the extreme northeast area of the State. The northeast portion of the area is located in the soil rich Mississippi Delta.

The economy of the Delta Cotton Area is primarily dependent on agricultural and forest products. Crop farming is very diversified with cotton and soybeans, the principal money crops, and demands the greatest number of seasonal agricultural workers. Other crops which contribute to the agricultural economy are peaches, pecans, rice, grain sorghum, wheat, hay, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, corn, tomatoes and peanuts. On many of the farms poultry and livestock are raised in conjunction with field crops.

As in the past, the trend toward land improvement and development to permit use of larger and more efficient planting, cultivating, and harvest equipment will continue.

The Delta Cotton Area produces approximately 60-65% of all cotton produced in Louisiana. During 1971 approximately 290,000 acres of cotton was planted. It is expected that in 1972 that planted acreage will remain approximately the same. The following table shows employment for 1971 with forecast for 1972.

ACTIVITY	1971	ESTIMATE FOR 1972
Cotton Planting	350	Approximately the same
Cotton Cultivation	1450	Approximately the same
Cotton Harvest	400	Approximately the same

Employment in seasonal activities during 1971 followed the same general pattern in time and number as reported in 1970. The same general trend is expected in 1972.

The production of soybeans, like cotton, is highly mechanized. Seasonal employment during 1971 was considerably lower than reported in 1970. This is due to improved chemical compounds and application methods. In 1972, if the present trend continues, a slight decrease is again expected in the use of hand labor in planting, cultivating and harvesting soybeans.

Generally in all other crops, seasonal labor was slightly higher because of adverse weather conditions which prevailed in the area during the early and middle part of the year, thus preventing effective use of chemicals and herbicides. Based on prospects of a more favorable season in 1972 and more effective use of chemicals and herbicides, employment of seasonal labor could decrease slightly. This in effect would lower placement potential. However, farmers' intentions of increasing acreage could offset some of the anticipated decrease in seasonal labor demand.

The area will continue to emphasize service to the rural non-agricultural program especially in the field of pulpwood and logging.

Timetable for Seasonal Farm Activities:

Cotton Planting.....April through May

Cotton Cultivation..... May through June

Cotton Harvest.....September through November

Tomato Harvest.....June through July

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

Peach Harvest.....June 15 through August 15

Pecan Harvest.....October 15 through December 15

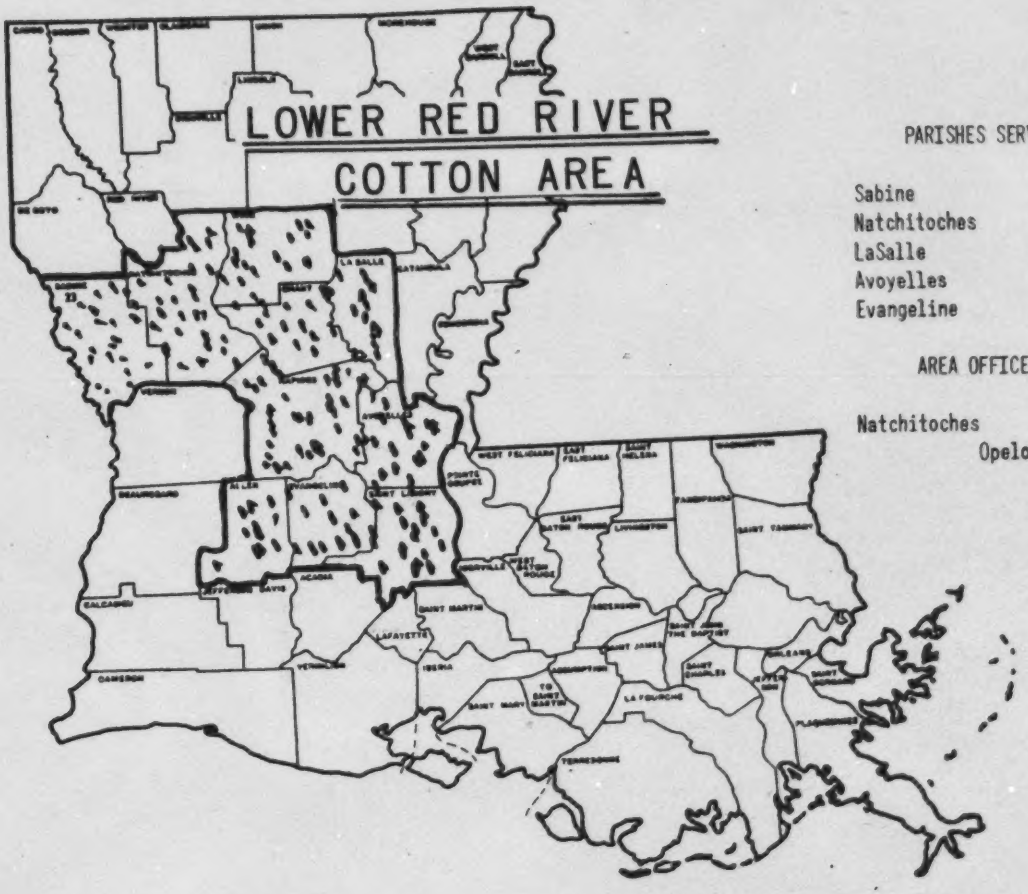
Soybean Planting.....April through May

Soybean Cultivation.....May through July

Soybean Harvest.....October through November

Timetable for Food Processing:

Sweet Potato Canning.....September through November



PARISHES SERVED

Sabine	Winn
Natchitoches	Grant
LaSalle	Rapides
Avoyelles	Allen
Evangeline	St. Landry

AREA OFFICES

Natchitoches Alexandria
Opelousas

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Lower Red River Cotton Area, located in the central part of the state, bases its economy principally on agriculture and forest products and related industries.

Its major crops are cotton, soybeans, sweet potatoes, livestock and pecans. During 1971 seasonal employment was reported in numerous other crops such as hay, Irish potatoes, sugar cane, small grain, corn, rice and mixed vegetables. Other activities employing seasonal labor included pine tree planting, corn detasseling, land preparation, cattle feeding, pasture development and general farm work.

Peak employment occurred in November of 1971 when approximately 1275 seasonal workers were employed. This is an increase of 300 workers over the fall peak of 1970 which occurred in October. The peak was a month later this year because of delayed harvest due to unfavorable weather conditions. The increase in number of workers hired resulted from greater demand in the pecan and sugar cane harvests.

The 1971 sweet potato crop was seriously damaged by excessive moisture and about 25 percent of the crop was lost. Many farmers declare that they will not plant

sweet potatoes in 1972. The abandoned acreage will probably be planted in soybeans and cotton. Since these crops are highly mechanized, and sweet potato planting and harvest require hand labor, a decrease in demand for seasonal labor can be expected.

This loss may well be overcome by new projects forecast for 1972. Construction is expected to begin early in 1972 on a quick freeze plant to be located at Cottonport. This plant will process squash and okra with approximately 1000 acres needed to provide the vegetables for processing. It is planned to use local acreage if growers in the area will contract to produce the necessary vegetables. The plant will employ approximately 140 to 160 workers.

A new pecan shelling plant located at Mansura in Avoyelles Parish started operating on October 1, 1971. This plant has cold storage facilities for three million pounds of pecans. The plant provides employment for 150 workers, mostly female, and will operate on a year-round basis.

A canning company, also located in Avoyelles Parish, is expanding their facilities. This company plans to start canning cabbage rolls and pepper in addition to sweet potatoes. This diversification and expansion will necessitate the employment of an additional 40 to 50 male workers in the maintenance department.

Rural Manpower Service will maintain contact with the new and expanded industries and will promote the use of all services including recruitment, selection, testing, referral and placement of workers necessary to operate the plants as well as recruitment and referral of agricultural and related workers to harvest the produce to be processed by these agriculturally-related plants.

The pulpwood and logging industry suffered some set backs in the Natchitoches area during 1971. There were several work stoppages due to cut backs in lumber and crosstie production. Also local pulpwood yards could not receive enough rail cars for shipment of their wood products. These conditions caused some pulpwood producers to cease operations and move out of the area. In the Opelousas area a large pulpwood yard closed. In no case were these work stoppages or cessation of operations due to labor shortages.

Increased mechanization and the use of large mechanical saws to cut timber into proper pulpwood lengths on the pulpwood yard are bringing changes in both equipment and methods of operation. The result is increased production, a reduction of man hours, and a saving in operating costs.

Timetable for Seasonal Farm Activities:

Cotton Planting.....April through May

Cotton Cultivation.....May through July

Cotton Harvest.....September 1 through November

Soybean Cultivation.....May 10 through July

Small Grain Harvest.....July through August

Sweet Potato Planting.....May through July 15

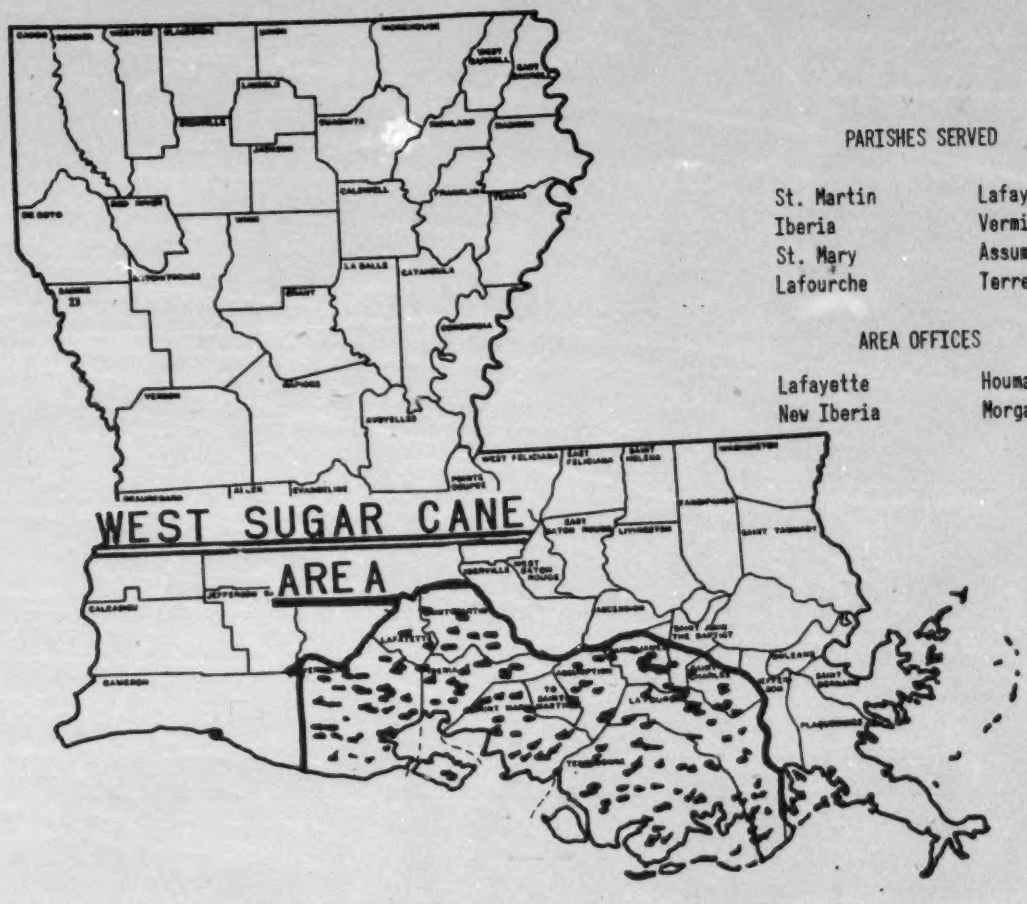
Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

Sugar Cane Planting.....August 15 through October 15

Sugar Cane Cultivation.....April through June

Sugar Cane Harvest.....October 10 through December

Pecan Harvest.....October through December



PARISHES SERVED

St. Martin	Lafayette
Iberia	Vermillion
St. Mary	Assumption
Lafourche	Terrebonne

AREA OFFICES

Lafayette	Houma
New Iberia	Morgan City

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The West Sugarcane Area is located in the central coastal area of the state. Its economy is supported mainly by agriculture, fishing, mining and shipbuilding. Sugarcane is the chief money crop and also the maximum user of seasonal labor. Next in importance as a seasonal labor using crop is hot peppers. Rice, although very important to the economy of the area, is so highly mechanized that it ranks low in demand for seasonal workers. Other crops grown in the area are soybeans, cotton, Irish and sweet potatoes, hay and various mixed vegetables. The raising of beef cattle, dairying and commercial production of crawfish add immensely to the economy of the area.

SUGARCANE

An extended drought which occurred during early growing stages of the 1971 crop seriously impeded development of the cane. Wind damage from Hurricane Edith was sustained during the final growth period. As a result of these two adverse occurrences the crop lacked tonnage and harvesting was difficult and expensive because of the downed and twisted condition of the stalks. To further complicate matters the planting season for the 1972 crop was so delayed because of muddy field conditions that planting was extended late into the harvest season. This

dual operation plus an increase in quota for 1972 caused demand for seasonal workers to be slightly higher than 1970. Approximately 75 percent of this demand was met by local workers and the rest from intrastate and interstate supply sources.

With an increase in quota and assuming normal planting and harvesting conditions in 1972, seasonal labor requirements should be slightly less than 1971.

HOT PEPPERS

This crop is the second largest labor-using crop in the area. Demand for seasonal workers during 1971 was below expectations. The main reason for the decline was the fact that one of the largest growers in the area did not plant a 1971 crop. Also near drought conditions during the spring months retarded weed growth and consequently reduced the need for hoe hands in cultivation.

The outlook for the coming year is much brighter. Another large hot pepper producer is expected to plant in 1972. With normal weather conditions demand for seasonal workers should be up considerably.

Irish potato production is expected to drop significantly due to a decrease in acreage planted. Other spring vegetable acreage will be similar to that planted in 1971.

There are no projected changes in the hay and livestock industry in 1972.

Rural non-agricultural placements are expected to increase due to the opening of a large garment plant in the St. Martinville area.

There is no significant pulpwood and logging industry in the West Sugarcane Area.

Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities:

Sugarcane Cultivation.....April through June

Sugarcane Planting.....August 15 through October 15

Sugarcane Harvest.....October 10 through December

Pepper Planting.....April through May

Pepper Cultivation.....May through August

Pepper Harvest.....September through October

Sweet Potato Planting.....May through July 15

Sweet Potato Cultivation.....June through July

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

Rice Planting.....April through May

Rice Cultivation.....May through July

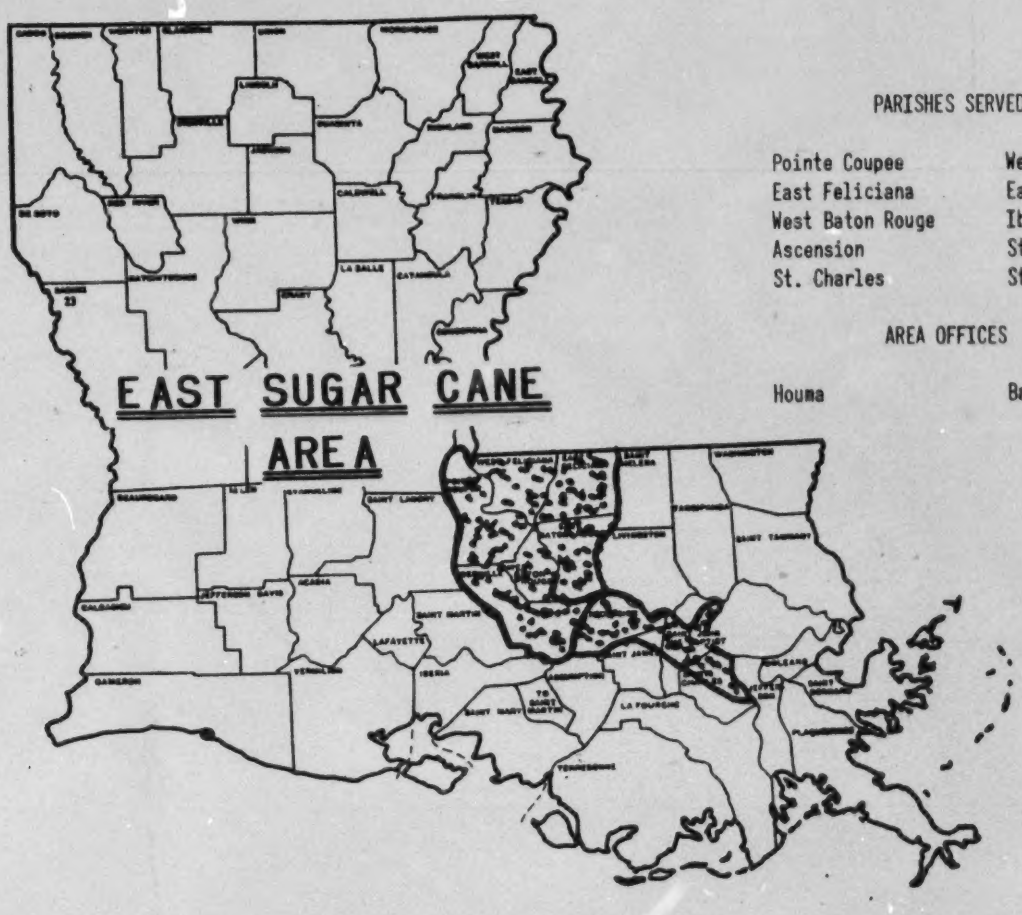
Rice Harvest.....July through September

Timetable of Food Processing Activities:

Sugar Manufacturing.....October 10 through January 15

Seafood Processing (Peak).....August through November

Vegetable Processing.....June through December



PARISHES SERVED

Pointe Coupee	West Feliciana
East Feliciana	East Baton Rouge
West Baton Rouge	Iberville
Ascension	St. James
St. Charles	St. John the Baptist

AREA OFFICES

Houma	Baton Rouge

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The East Sugar Cane Area is situated in the southern portion and in one of the most industrialized sections of the State. In the early 1950s numerous refineries and chemical plants began locating along the Mississippi River between Baton Rouge and New Orleans. Much of the manpower, skilled and unskilled, utilized in these non-agricultural industries were drawn from the area work force. As a result of higher wages and better working conditions, workers previously attracted to agricultural jobs are now attracted to jobs within the industrial complex. Therefore, farmers are finding it increasingly difficult to recruit and retain agricultural workers. This is particularly true with skilled farm equipment operators. However, labor demands are being met locally and supplemented with workers from the Opelousas area. This is expected to remain the same in 1972.

The sugarcane industry continues to dominate the agricultural industry in the number of acres planted, labor demands and in dollar value. An additional 13 percent in acreage was allowed in 1971, thus an increase in harvest acreage is predicted for 1972. Increase in cost of farm equipment continues to force smaller growers to lease or sell their farms to larger growers resulting in a reduction in the number of producing farms. Further development in new and more sophisticated farm equipment will continue to reduce employment of seasonal workers. In 1971, adverse weather conditions forced growers to use hand labor, and for the

second year in a row employment was up. It is anticipated that if favorable weather exists in 1972, employment in hand labor will decrease.

Soybean acreage showed a slight increase in 1971 over 1970, however, like cotton, this is a highly mechanized crop and labor demands are governed by weather conditions. During 1971 peak seasonal labor demand occurred in planting during May and June when 150 seasonal workers were employed, in cultivation, during July when 150 seasonal workers were employed, and in harvest, during November when 100 seasonal workers were employed. No change is expected in this pattern during 1972.

Cotton acreage increased during 1971, however, use of seasonal hired labor remained approximately the same as the previous year. Some 25 workers were used at peak planting, 50 during cultivation and 100 during harvest. There is no anticipated change expected in the following year.

Pecan harvest showed a peak employment of 850 workers in November 1971. In 1970 pecan production was poor and little or no seasonal labor was used. Outlook for 1972 appears to be about the same as experienced in 1971.

All other crops, i.e., sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, corn, mixed vegetables and hay show a slight increase in labor demands in 1971 over 1970. It is expected that in 1972 labor demands will be approximately the same as reported in 1971.

In 1971 two new crops were introduced in the area, cucumbers and hot peppers. In 1972 it is expected that acreage will increase and will effect the demands for labor.

In 1971, during cucumber harvest, a peak of 125 seasonal workers were used. Based on grower intention for 1972, labor demands should increase by 25 percent to 50 percent. Peak seasonal labor demands for hot pepper showed a peak of 50 in cultivation and 75 in harvest during 1971. In 1972, based on grower intentions, labor demand should almost double. As both of these crops require hand labor, area office placement should increase proportionally.

Activities in rural non-agricultural programs will continue to be emphasized during the coming year during periods of little or no agricultural activity.

Crop Activity Timetables:

Sugar Cane Cultivation.....April through June

Sugar Cane Planting.....August 15 through October 15

Sugar Cane Harvest.....October 10 through December

Cotton Planting.....April through May

Cotton Cultivation.....May through June

Cotton Harvest.....September through November 15

Sweet Potato Planting.....May through June

Sweet Potato Cultivation.....May through July

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August 15 through November 15

Vegetable Planting..... .....September 15 through November 15

Vegetable Harvest.....May through June

Irish Potato Harvest.....June

Hay Harvest.....May through October

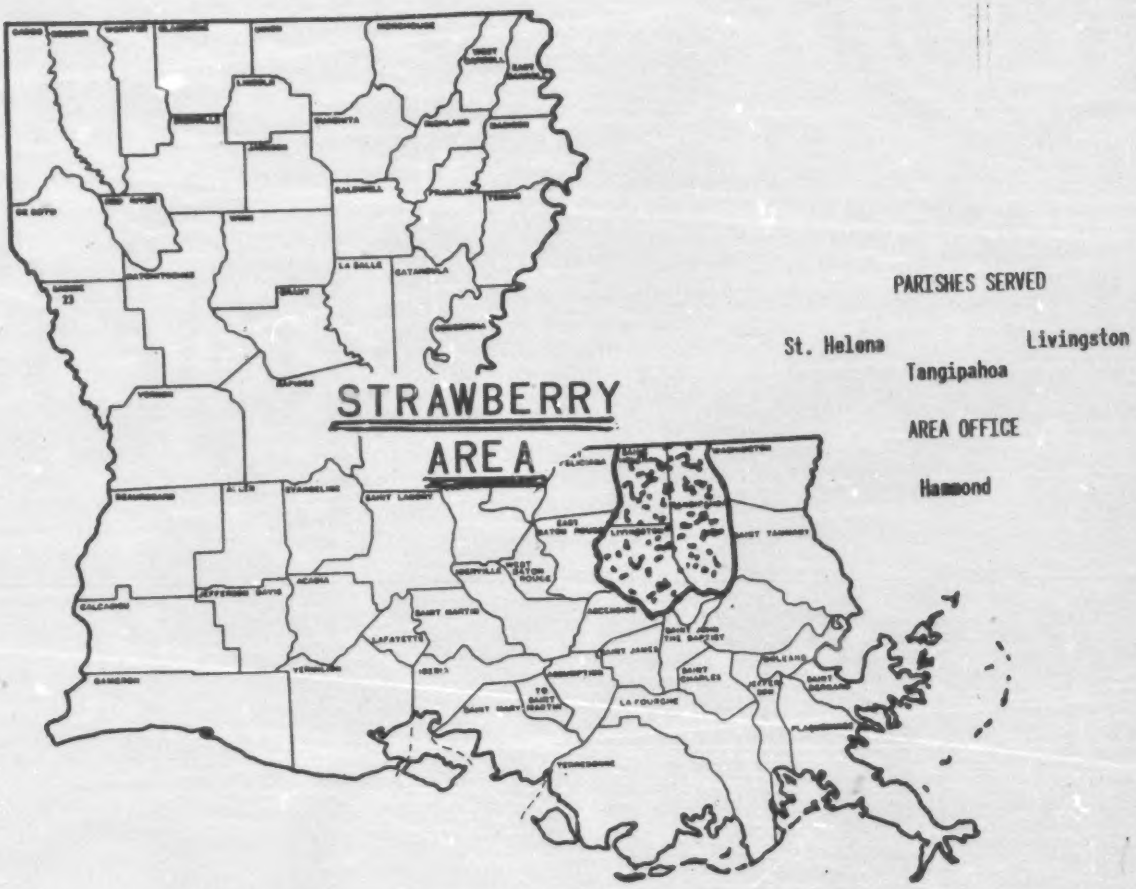
Pecan Harvest.....October through December

Food Processing Timetables:

Sugar Manufacturing.....October 10 through January 15

Pecan Shelling.....October through January

Irish and Sweet Potato Processing.....June through December



OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Strawberry Area is located in the southeastern part of the State. For many years, the economy of the area has centered around the production of vegetables, strawberries, poultry and dairying.

For the first time in this decade, acreage in strawberries is expected to increase. Based on the number of plants available and growers intentions, a 10 to 15 percent increase is expected. The planting, cultivation and harvest of strawberries are dependent upon hand labor as area growers do not utilize mechanical means in the various activities in strawberry production.

Seasonal labor requirements in 1972 will be governed by the following factors:

(a) Acreage
(b) Production
(c) Market
(d) Weather

Seasonal employment in strawberries showed a peak of 1,150 workers employed in April 1971 during harvest or approximately the same as reported in 1970. Assuming

that all four factors are favorable, labor demands should increase approximately 15 to 20 percent in the harvest seasor.

The production of vegetables has replaced strawberries as the leading labor using crop in the strawberry area. During 1971 the production of vegetables was a year-round operation, thus a constant labor demanding industry as indicated in the chart shown below:

LABOR DEMANDS
1971 VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

CROP	ACTIVITY	MONTH											
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
CABBAGE	P	100	100	100				50	50	50			50
	C	100	100	125	175	175		100	75	100	150	100	175
	H	300	300	200		250	150	100					275
SNAP BEAN	P				175								
	C									150	150	100	
	H					900	900	250			800	800	
BELLPEPPER	P				175								
	C					100	400						
	H					50	400	100					
Cucumber	C					100	100	50					
	H					50	500	400			500	300	100
SQUASH	H					100	100	100					
PURPLE HULL PEAS	H							200	200	100			
TOTAL		600	500	425	525	1725	2550	1350	325	400	1600	1300	725

An increase in bell pepper acreage is predicted for 1972. This additional acreage will come from land previously used in the production of snap beans. Overall labor demands in vegetables are expected to increase in 1972.

Harvest of hay employed 700 workers in October 1971. This was approximately the same as in 1970. No change is expected in 1972.

Employment in land preparation and general farm work is expected to increase as additional acreages are cleared and put into vegetable production in 1972.

As in past years labor demands in the poultry industry are expected to continue to decline thus limiting job opportunities. Livestock and dairy production is expected to increase thus offsetting lossed in the poultry industry.

Timetable of Food Processing Activities:

Strawberry preserving and Quick Freezing.....May through June

Frozen Vegetable Packing.....July through August 15

Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities:

Strawberry Planting.....November through December

Strawberry Cultivation.....January through February

Strawberry Harvest.....March 15 through May

Vegetable Planting.....Throughout the year

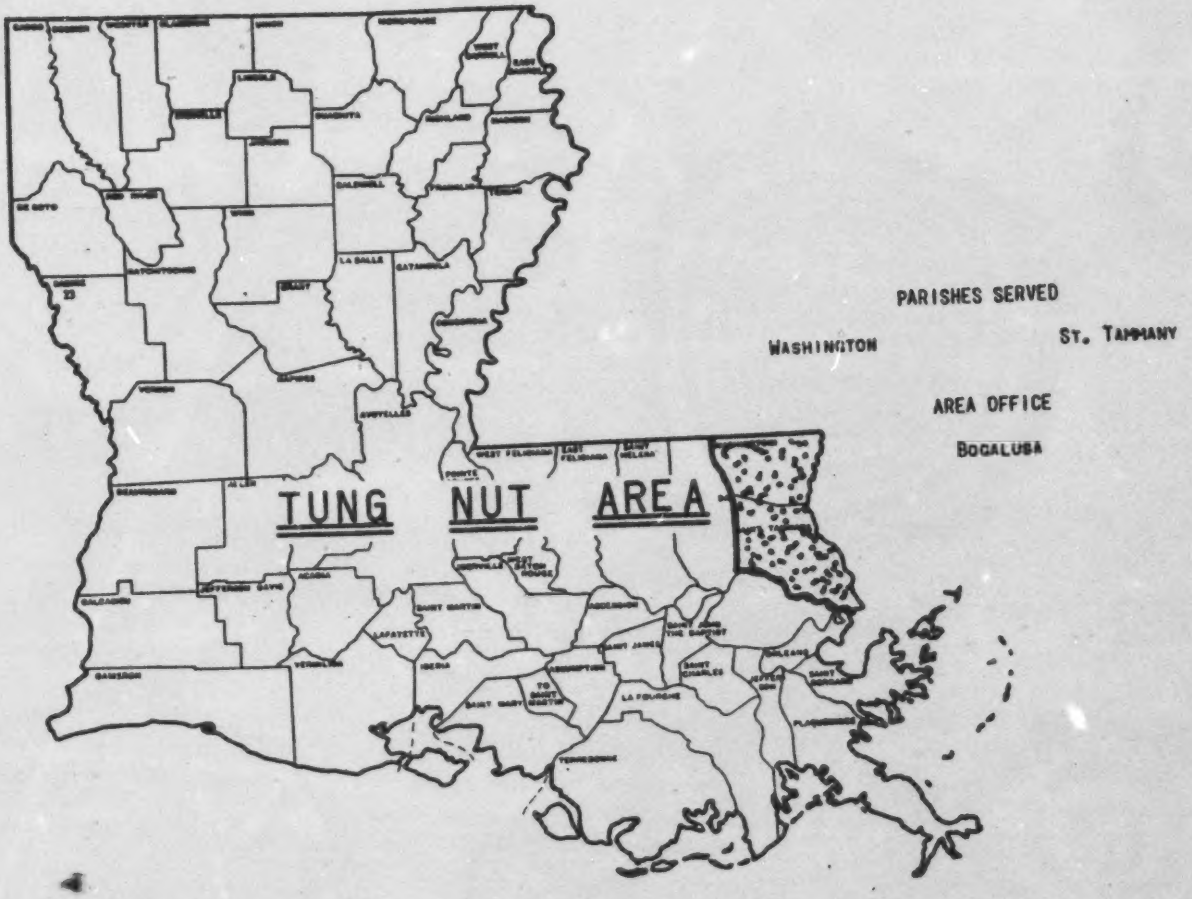
Vegetable Cultivation.....Throughout the year

Vegetable Harvest.....Throughout the year

Hay Harvest.....May through October

Cotton Harvest.....September through October

Tung Nut Harvest.....October through February



OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

Areas are generally named for the principal crop produced. Tung Nut is fast becoming a mis-nomer. This area, located in the extreme southeastern part of the state, once boasted flourishing groves of healthy tung nut producing trees. Harvest of bountiful crops gave employment to a large number of seasonal workers. Over the past few years, Mother Nature dealt devastating blows to the luxuriant growth. Hurricanes destroyed or seriously damaged thousands of trees and reduced a once profitable industry to a nominal endeavor. Little if any effort is being made to replant and revitalize the industry.

Acreage previously reserved for tung nut production is being converted to other uses such as pasture for livestock and soybean cultivation.

Peak employment of seasonal workers for harvest of the 1970 tung crop occurred in December with 250 workers employed. The harvest extended over into 1971 and 150 seasonal workers were employed in January. There is no 1971 crop as the blooms were destroyed by a late frost on March 9, 1971. Consequently, no workers were employed in the Fall of 1971. If a crop develops next year, it is estimated that approximately 175 seasonal workers will be employed at the peak of the harvest season in the Fall of 1972.

Other crops grown in the area are soybeans, vegetables and hay. Nurseries, livestock, dairy production and the pulpwood and logging industry add to the economy of the area. These industries employ year-round workers. Little, if any, expansion in the placements of year-round workers is expected in 1972.

Peak seasonal labor totaled 50 in pasture cultivation, 75 in hay harvesting activities, 525 in cucumber harvest and 25 in Spring bean harvest. It is estimated that approximately the same number of seasonal workers is expected in 1972.

With the failure of the tung crop, RMS personnel are devoting more of their time to developing rural non-ag job opportunities.

Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities:

Tung Nut Cultivation.....April through September

Tung Nut Harvest.....October 15 through March

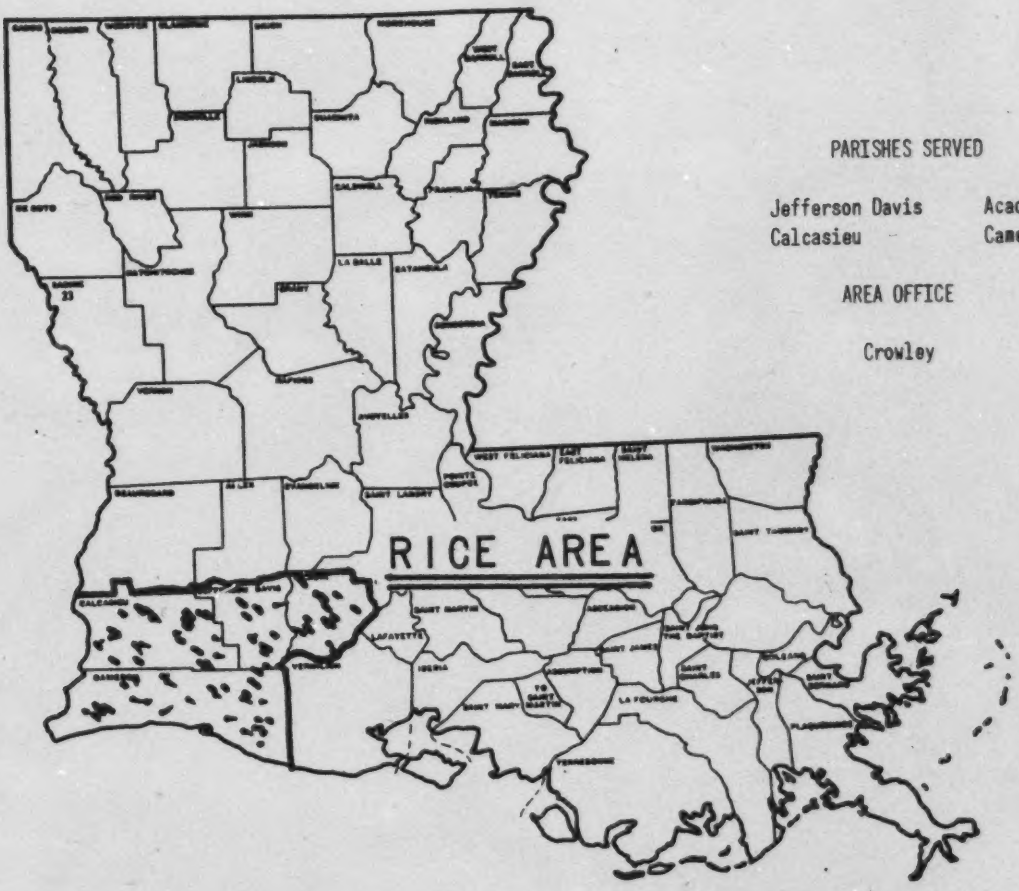
Cotton Cultivation.....May through June

Cotton Harvest.....August through October

Hay Harvest.....July 15 through October

Corn Harvest.....October through November

Cucumber Harvest.....May through July



PARISHES SERVED

Jefferson Davis
Calcasieu
Acadia
Cameron

AREA OFFICE

Crowley

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Rice Area is located in the extreme southwest corner of the State. As the name implies rice is the principal money crop in the Area, but due to the high degree of mechanization it does not offer employment to the largest number of seasonal workers. This distinction goes to hay harvesting activities. Besides rice and hay, the Area also produces soybeans, cotton, sweet potatoes, and corn.

The Year 1971 was not a good crop year. Lack of rain during the planting season, excessive rains during the cultivation and harvest seasons, and Hurricane Edith on September 16, 1971 reduced crop production and adversely affected demand for seasonal labor.

Rice yields were below the 1970 level. Baling of rice straw which normally offers employment to a sizeable number of seasonal workers was seriously curtailed by adverse field conditions.

If weather conditions are normal in 1972 there should be an increase in both production and seasonal employment in rice.

No change in labor needs is forecast in sweet potatoes and corn. These crops are planted on small farms and worked to a large extent by family labor.

Production of cotton and soybeans is so highly mechanized that little change in employment is forecast.

The hay crop is the greatest source of labor demand but the demand in 1971 was not as great as anticipated due to excessive rains and Hurricane Edith. Most of the rice straw was lost and some of the planted hay was damaged. It is estimated that had it not been for these adverse weather conditions, over five hundred additional placements would have been made in the hay harvest. If conditions are normal in 1972 there should be a substantial increase in seasonal employment.

There is a constant demand for year-round farm families in the Rice Area due mainly to the migration of farm families to urban areas. Recruitment and placement of these workers will be a challenge in 1972.

Timetable of Seasonal Crop Activities:

Rice Planting.....April through May

Rice Cultivation.....May 15 through July

Rice Harvest.....July through October

Cotton Cultivation.....May through July

Cotton Harvest.....August through September

Sweet Potato Cultivation.....May 15 through July 15

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

Corn Harvest.....October

Hay Harvest.....August through October

Timetable of Food Processing Activities:

Rice Cleaning and Polishing.....July through November

Sweet Potato Canning.....August through December

PART III

RURAL NON-AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

RURAL NON-AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

Prior to October 1, 1968 employment services to rural areas were provided on a limited basis by Farm Labor Representatives. These representatives concentrated on meeting seasonal needs for farm labor, coordinating the movements of migratory workers, and helping farmers to fill vacancies for year-round workers. Farm placement representatives, in the past, also provided labor market information, which could guide farm workers in seeking other jobs, but have seldom gone beyond this in assisting displaced workers to move in to non-farm jobs or in meeting the needs of the much larger number of rural non-farm workers and employers.

In an effort to broaden services to rural areas, the Farm Labor Service Section was changed to Rural Manpower Service Section on October 1, 1968. The aim of the Rural Manpower Service Program is better alignment and more effective use of existing staff and budget resources in meeting the needs of all groups of rural employers and workers.

In 1971 the following services were rendered to the rural population:

SERVICES RENDERED TO RURAL POPULATION

JANUARY 1, 1971 THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 1971

TYPE OF SERVICE	NUMBER OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL
Applications	24,655
Counseling Interviews	1,088
Enrolled in Training Programs	1,376
Applicants placed on Jobs	3,968
Referred to other Support Services i.e. Health, Welfare, Rehabilitation,-----etc.	84

During 1971 the identifiable Rural Manpower Staff made 2,191 visits to employers engaged in non-agricultural activities. These personal visits resulted in filling 2,625 job openings in fishing, forestry, mining, food processing, manufacturing many others.

Also during 1971 the Rural Manpower Staff participated in Human Resource Development programs by assisting the State's underemployed and unemployed disadvantaged rural citizens in gaining meaningful employment. This was accomplished through recruiting and referring qualified applicants for training under the Manpower Development and Traninig Act (MDTA), Neighborhood Youth Corp (NYC), Work Incentive Programs (WIN), Job Corp, On Job Training (OJT), as well as other HRD components. Also RMS staff members recruited and negotiated contracts with employers in implementing the above services.

The Rural Manpower Section will continue its efforts to implement an aggressive program of service to the rural non-agricultural population in 1972. These services will include an active employer relations program; placement services; promotion and development of training programs with priority to veterans, disadvantaged and other special groups and the collection and dissemination of labor information.

FOREST PRODUCTS

Forest producers play a major part in Louisiana economy. The forest industries - those that make lumber and similar products, furniture, pulp, paper, and paper products - are directly dependent on the forest for raw material. Louisiana's forest industry provides more jobs than any other manufacturing industry in the State. Almost one out of every three persons employed in Louisiana industry is working in a forest dependent mill or plant.

In addition to the people working full-time in the forest industry, there are thousands of others who earn some of their livelihood working part-time in woods and mills. Additional thousands are employed in business, trades and industries that transport, handle and process the products of the forests and the forest industry.

In 1972, as was the case in 1969, 1970 and 1971, it is estimated there will be a continued need for 500-1000 additional wood harvest workers. The effects are indicated by the desire of employers to hire qualified workers. There is no indication that a shortage of workers exist in this industry. There are sufficient numbers of workers available to meet employers' demands, however, workers are reluctant to accept employment in this industry because of wages and employment conditions. In most cases, an applicant will only accept jobs in this field when he has exhausted his search for more desirable employment. It is felt that if employers become more competitive in wages and working conditions, a sufficient number of workers would be available for employment in this industry.

Products of Louisiana's forest industry in 1970 were valued at $900 million. This is one-seventh of the value of the entire manufacturing output in the State. These products included pulp and paper, lumber, utility poles, furniture, railroad ties, boxes, crates, turpentine, veneer and many others.

Logging

LOUISIANA'S OLDEST INDUSTRY-

TIMBER HARVEST

In 1970, Louisiana's forests yielded 813 million board feet of pine sawlogs and 3.2 million cords of pulpwood. Total timber severed in 1970 was estimated at 1,057,819,035 board feet. The timber harvested from Louisiana's forests supplies roundwood to more than 200 primary wood-using plants within the state and approximately 50 out-of-state firms. Altogether, the output of timber product has increased slightly since 1953. Production of pulpwood has risen considerably, and sawlogs showing a slight gain. However, the one disturbing note is that hardwood sawtimber is being used faster than it grows.

LUMBER INDUSTRY

Louisiana has 137 lumber and wood product mills producing 1.25 million board feet annually. In addition to the above, it provides additional jobs for thousands in

related industries, i.e., box plants, furniture manufacturing, veneers and many others.

PLYWOOD MANUFACTURE

There are 10 pine plywood and one pine veneer plants in Louisiana and seven veneer plants utilizing the fine bottomland hardwoods for which the State is noted. Louisiana ranks first in the nation in the production of southern pine plywood.

TIMBER SEVERED
IN LOUISIANA
1970

Parish	Sawtimber (Board Feet Doyle Scale)	Parish	Sawtimber (Board Feet Doyle Scale)
Acadia	9,542,994	Madison	10,597,226
Allen	32,252,836	Morehouse	27,578,230
Ascension	480,192	Natchitoches	32,751,177
Assumption	1,723,574	Orleans	.....
Avoyelles	12,937,050	Ouachita	11,144,469
Beauregard	23,904,731	Plaquemines	.....
Bienville	40,036,349	Pointe Coupee	4,414,250
Bossier	12,471,469	Rapides	47,941,734
Caddo	3,947,719	Red River	10,280,213
Calcasieu	7,988,484	Richland	1,910,411
Caldwell	36,139,720	Sabine	68,463,563
Cameron	.....	St. Bernard	.....
Catahoula	16,951,898	St. Charles	.....
Claiborne	8,053,384	St. Helena	33,276,710
Concordia	7,224,364	St. James	98,730
DeSoto	22,067,501	St. John	174,584
East Baton Rouge	1,342,943	St. Landry	8,831,391
East Carroll	4,891,359	St. Martin	5,480,135
East Feliciana	17,994,968	St. Mary	304,504
Evangeline	6,863,755	St. Tammany	14,566,272
Franklin	1,127,433	Tangipahoa	21,390,419
Grant	34,275,744	Tensas	12,823,766
Iberia	.....	Terrebonne	2,611,923
Iberville	5,403,275	Union	48,928,096
Jackson	42,366,917	Vermilion	102,182
Jefferson	.....	Vernon	55,096,452
Jeff Davis	1,809,208	Washington	29,012,548
Lafayette	.....	Webster	12,514,959
Lafourche	2,479,496	West Baton Rouge	1,848,296
LaSalle	41,622,582	West Carroll	333,000
Lincoln	11,699,900	West Feliciana	12,512,349
Livingston	75,525,113	Winn	99,706,488
		TOTAL SEVERANCE *	1,057,819,035

* Above figures include timber conservation contracts

Pulpwood forwarder, right, gathers wood felled and sawn up in the forest, "forwards" it to a landing or roadside where it is loaded onto the haul vehicle. Such forwarders, able to work in the woods in adverse weather conditions and in rugged terrain, allow logging when a truck alone could not do the job.

PULPWOOD

PULPWOOD AND PAPER INDUSTRY

There are 13 primary pulp and paper mills in Louisiana. A primary mill is one that either makes pulp from pulpwood or makes paper or paperboard from pulp made at another mill. In addition to the primary pulp and paper mills, there are other mills in Louisiana that convert paper and paperboard into finished articles for consumer use. Included among their many products are envelopes, corrugated cartons, grocery bags, wax paper, food containers, gummed labels and tape.

Pulpwood is a major forest crop in Louisiana. In 1970, production of pulpwood reached 3,215,240 cords.

The lumber, pulp and paper industries in Louisiana have joined hands to make better use of each tree harvested. With recently developed machinery which removes the bark from sawmill leftovers, much wood that was formerly discarded or used for fuel is now made available for pulpwood.

While the industry is striving for maximum production on company lands, it estimates it will have to depend on other private owners for much of its pulpwood. Even with company lands producing at full capacity, the industry expects to get at least half of its requirements from the lands of others.

The pulp and paper industry has been a leader in the practice of forestry in Louisiana and has done much to encourage other private landowners to follow its lead. Foresters employed by pulp and paper companies are working with farmers and other small owners to help them manage their lands and in teaching the fundamentals of good forest managements.

PULPWOOD PRODUCTION
IN LOUISIANA
1970

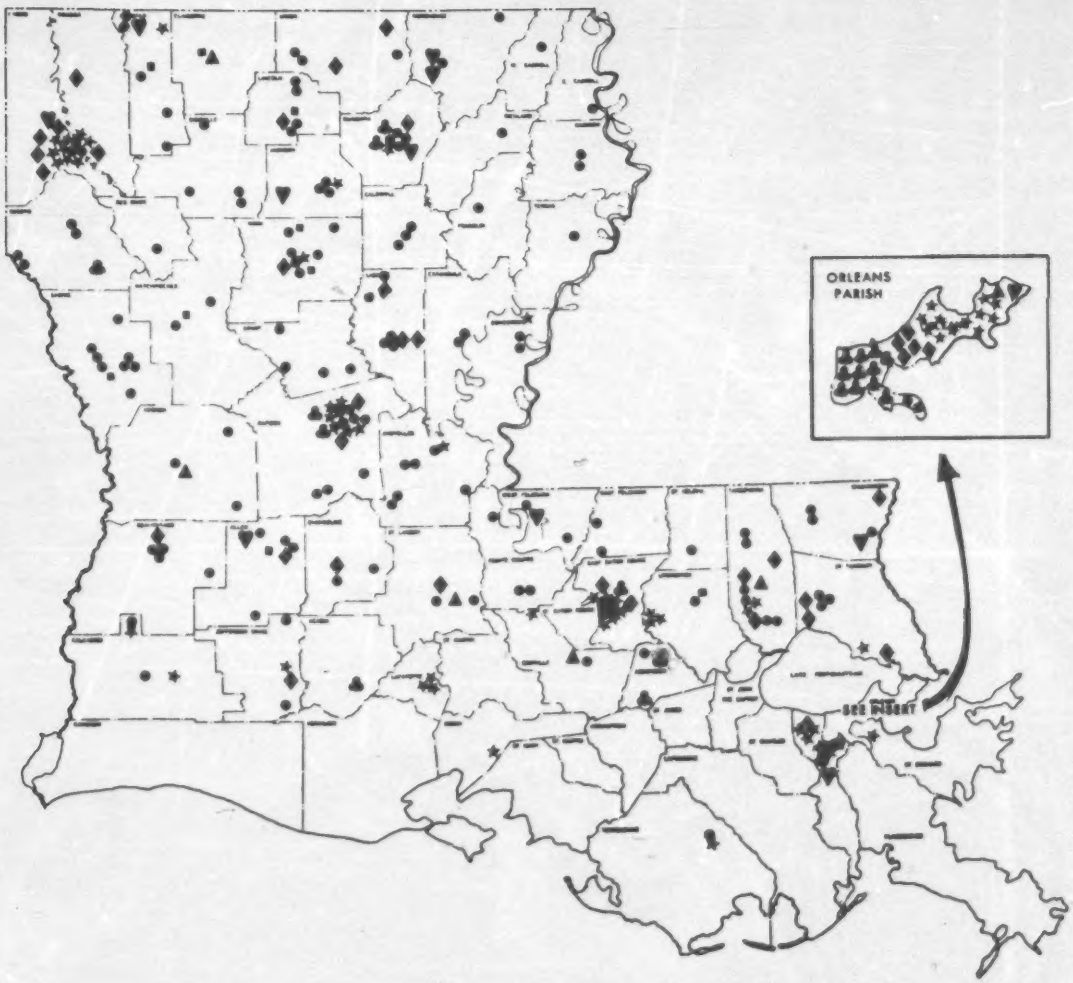
Parish	Pulpwood Cords		TOTAL
	Pine	Hardwood	
Acadia	17,643.51	179.72	17,823.23
Allen	87,916.87	3,851.95	91,768.82
Ascension	4,625.42	20,451.18	25,076.60
Assumption	190.29	.....	190.29
Avoyelles	5,046.28	25,940.80	30,987.08
Beauregard	164,973.27	6,381.30	171,354.57
Bienville	132,444.53	33,539.24	165,983.77
Bossier	53,523.46	19,261.90	72,785.36
Caddo	32,761.98	6,125.94	38,887.92
Calcasieu	41,494.19	2,507.43	44,001.62
Caldwell	46,844.53	13,736.99	60,581.52
Cameron	131.97	.....	131.97
Catahoula	21,895.71	28,431.48	50,327.19
Claiborne	66,727.88	15,399.69	82,127.57
Concordia	6.38	36,673.46	36,679.84
DeSoto	98,256.38	9,402.15	107,658.53
East Baton Rouge	325.64	4,739.51	5,065.15
East Carroll	.....	12,228.85	12,228.85
East Feliciana	22,563.11	7,905.72	30,468.83
Evangeline	22,804.38	7,389.46	30,193.84
Franklin	714.65	499.45	1,214.10
Grant	60,752.89	33,307.67	94,060.56
Iberia	.....	21.63	21.63
Iberville	.....	3,543.28	3,543.28
Jackson	80,764.32	38,265.95	119,030.27
Jefferson	1,303.15	.....	1,303.15
Jeff Davis	7,939.63	273.67	8,213.30
Lafayette	.....	.....	.....
Lafourche	.....	.....	.....
LaSalle	82,791.52	15,713.28	98,504.80
Lincoln	59,152.58	16,013.19	75,165.77
Livingston	63,834.75	16,171.13	80,005.88
Madison	16.96	30,541.50	30,558.46
Morehouse	33,474.80	27,443.20	60,918.00
Natchitoches	87,956.49	25,993.59	113,950.08
Orleans	.....	11.42	11.42
Ouachita	36,671.42	18,483.98	55,155.40
Plaquemines	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Coupee	.....	44,805.90	44,805.90
Rapides	110,855.58	60,576.99	171,432.57
Red River	24,328.44	8,391.92	32,720.36

Continued.

PULPWOOD PRODUCTION IN LA. 1970
Page 2.

Parish	Pulpwood Cords		TOTAL
	Pine	Hardwood	
Richland	327.00	7,028.24	7,355.24
Sabine	163,041.58	19,701.03	182,742.61
St.Bernard	.....	.....	.....
St. Charles	.....	.....	.....
St. Helena	43,885.89	16,104.47	59,990.36
St. James	.....	.....	.....
St. John	.....	.....	.....
St. Landry	3,287.98	21,688.92	24,976.90
St. Martin	.....	808.80	808.80
St. Mary	.....	.....	.....
St. Tammany	38,319.47	1,480.96	39,800.43
Tangipahoa	43,446.41	10,796.08	54,242.49
Tensas	8.00	11,691.31	11,699.31
Terrebonne	6.63	.....	6.63
Union	121,220.47	60,576.94	181,797.41
Vermilion	19.98	3.56	23.54
Vernon	182,423.90	13,923.60	196,347.50
Washington	126,572.37	31,827.89	158,400.26
Webster	40,053.09	13,097.18	53,150.27
West Baton Rouge	2,353.39	3,914.55	6,267.94
West Carroll	.....	52.67	52.67
West Feliciana	2,286.85	7,994.67	10,281.52
Winn	83,511.32	78,851.89	162,363.21
Total Severance *	2,321,497.29	893,742.91	3,215,240.20

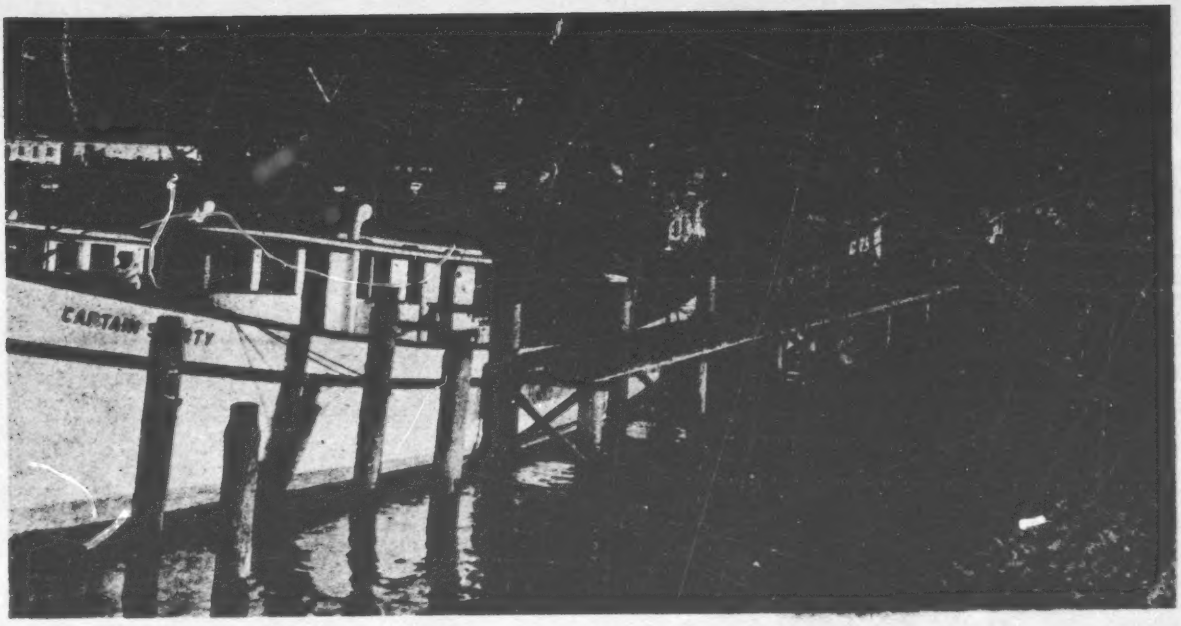
* Above figures include timber conservation contracts



Legend

- Planing & Sawmills
- Millwork, Veneer, Prefab.
- Containers
- Southern Pine Plywood
- Furniture & Fixtures
- Pulp-Paper Products
- Miscl

Wood Using Industries



Shrimp boats at dock in Dulac, Louisiana.

LOUISIANA'S SEAFOOD INDUSTRY

Seafood is a very significant component of the Louisiana economy. In terms of dollar value, Louisiana landings accounted for $56.2 million in 1969. No figures are available for 1970 and 1971, however, estimates show an increase in both 1970 and 1971. This production value does not include gains from processing and marketing. Therefore, in terms of dollar and cents, the fishing industry in Louisiana contributes well over $200,000,000 annually to state economy.

The splendid 1969 Louisiana catch was sufficient to place Louisiana at the head of state rankings by volume, a position it held in the two previous years. In terms of dollar value catch, Louisiana ranked third among all states in 1969. Preliminary 1970 data show Louisiana landings were 1,084 million pounds, tentatively valued at approximately $61 million. These preliminary findings indicate a gain of 7 percent in volume and 9 percent in value over the 1969 data.

Louisiana's large scale industrial fishery activity is primarily attributable to the menhaden catch, the nation's chief industrial fishery species. Menhaden accounts for 67 percent of the national fish meal production, 77 percent of all fish-oil production. The Louisiana menhaden industry is by far the largest in the nation, supplying 55 percent of the total domestic supply of these useful and valuable fish. Menhaden processing obviously is a substantial source of employment in the state's fish processing industry.

Although menhaden is the greatest proportion of the poundage landed in Louisiana, shrimp landings are the most valuable in dollars, accounting for over half of the dollar value of the total fisheries catch.

PROCESSING

Louisiana's enormous fisheries catch requires a sizeable processing industry and it is no surprise that there are more plants producing canned and industrial fishery products in Louisiana than in any of the seven South Atlantic and other Gulf states. In 1970, there were 19 firms producing canned fishery products, and 27 firms producing industrial fishery products. The Louisiana Directory of Manufacturers lists 27 firms processing canned and cured fish and seafood. The value of canned fishery production in Louisiana in 1970 was $26.5 million. The bulk of the canning industry is involved in shrimp processing, with 13 plants engaged in this activity. There are ten plants in Louisiana engaged in the canning of specialty items such as gumbo, bisque, oyster stew, crawfish, and various sauces used upon seafood. Animal food production from fish is also important.

In terms of industrial fishery production, Louisiana in 1970 had 30 of the 127 plants in the nation engaged in this activity. The value of Louisiana's industrial fishery production was $30.1 million - 30 percent of the national total in 1970.

EMPLOYMENT

In terms of direct fishing employment, Louisiana employed in 1967 9.4 percent of all United States fishermen - 12,529 of a total national employment of 131,752. Louisiana in 1967 ranked second only to Alaska in total employment of fishermen. In 1967, there were 88,624 shoreworkers employed in the United States fishing industry. The Gulf region averaged 14,944 shoreworkers, 23 percent of the national total. Louisiana alone averaged 5,664 shoreworkers in 1967, slightly over 6 percent of the national total, and approximately 38 percent of the total Gulf employment.

In terms of vessels, there were 12,875 large fishing vessels (over 5 net-ton size) in the United States in 1967. Of these, 6,034 (47 percent) were employed in Gulf fisheries. Louisiana had 1.698 large vessels in 1967, making the State fourth in total number of fishing vessels behind Alaska, California and Texas. All but a small fraction of the large vessels in Louisiana are employed in the shrimp, menhaden and oyster fisheries. The Louisiana fleet also contained some 6,133 smaller boats in 1967 with the shrimp fishery employing some 3,765 of these vessels and the remainder being dispersed among the various other fisheries.

Average size of Shrimp taken off the Louisiana Gulf Coast.

LOUISIANA SHRIMP

Although the shrimp catch has increased 45 percent in poundage and 42 percent in value over the period 1966-1970, its relative share of the total value of the Louisiana catch has declined somewhat because of the rising importance of the menhaden fishery. The Louisiana shrimp industry employed 8,875 fishermen in 1967 - about 80 percent of all Louisiana fishermen in 1967 were primarily involved in shrimping.

The shrimp industry is the most valuable fishery in the United States. In 1969, shrimp accounted for 24 percent of the value of all United States landings. Louisiana alone contributed 27 percent of the total domestic shrimp supply in 1969, dramatic indication of the importance of the state and to the nation of the Louisiana shrimp fishery. Louisiana led the nation in 1970 with a shrimp production of 91 million pounds with a dockside value of $34.5 million. Manufacturing, processing, etc., made the value of the shrimping operation worth over $100,000,000. Moreover, not only is Louisiana an important shrimp landing and processing State, it is a major spawning ground for Gulf shrimp. The many shallow inlets and estuaries along the Louisiana coast provide essential grounds for the post larval development of shrimp. Areas such as Barataria Bay provide food and shelter for the young shrimp before they move out into the deeper Gulf waters. Certainly one of the major considerations in future economic development of the Louisiana coastal region will be to maintain the biological environment which permits the shrimp spawning grounds to fulfill their function.

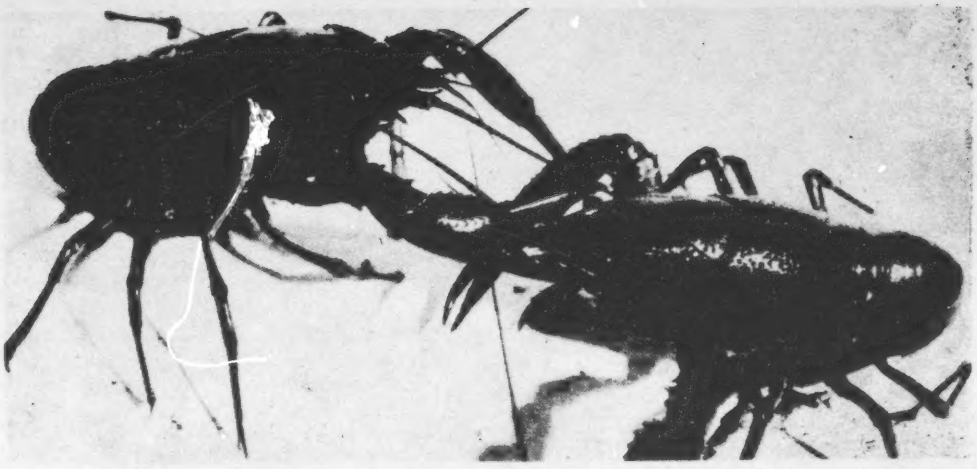
LOUISIANA OYSTER

Harvesting Oysters off the Louisiana Gulf Coast.

Oysters, the third most valuable fishery in the State, produced a 1970 catch valued at about $3.5 million down by $500,000 from the previous year because of the damage Hurricane Camille inflicted on oyster beds.

Available figures with the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission indicate that there are 539 vessels employing some 1,045 workers engaged in oyster production off the Louisiana coast and inland waterways. Also, it is estimated that some 70 casual workers are employed on a part-time basis or as seasonal work load demands. In addition to the above, there are approximately 50 other vessels employed strictly in planting and cultivating oyster beds.

The above does not include an unknown number of oyster fishing vessels that do not have government lease but work the wild oyster reefs and/or reefs owned by the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.



Crawfish

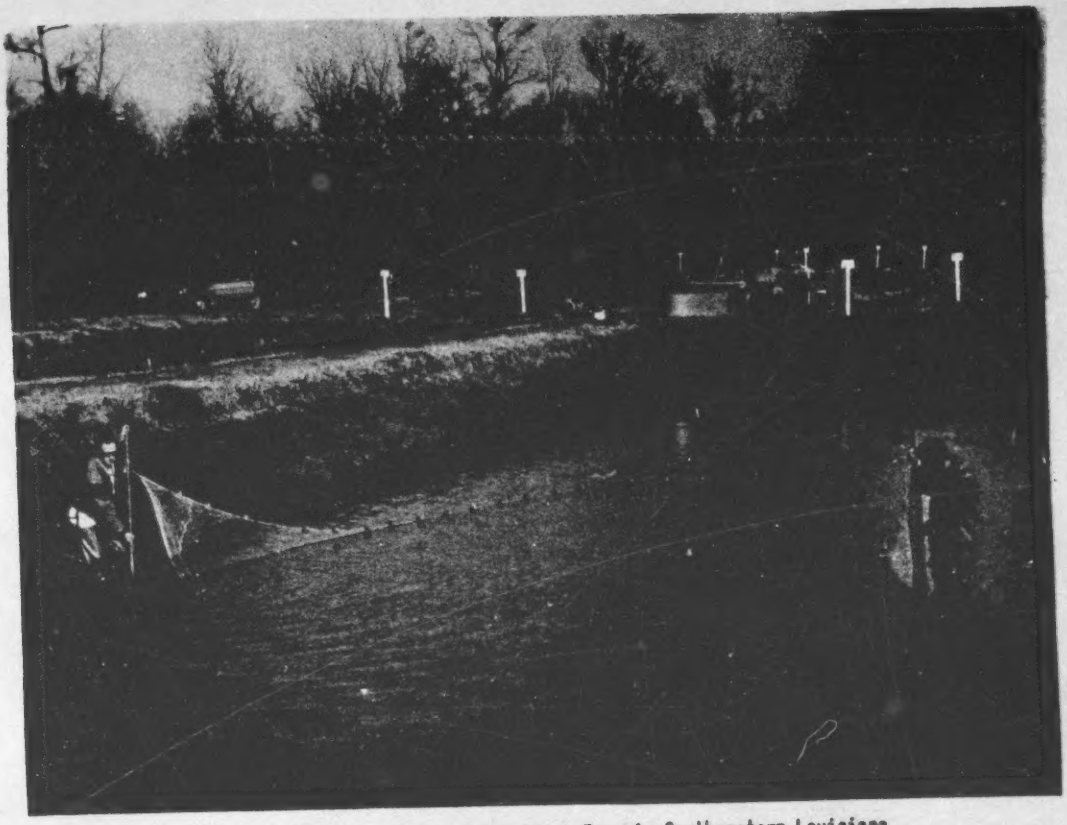
A TYPICAL PAIR OF LOUISIANA CRAWFISH

THE LOUISIANA CRAWFISH INDUSTRY

The crawfish industry contributes over $3,000,000 annually to Louisiana's economy. Crawfish are harvested from the swamp areas in south Louisiana with the majority coming out of the Atchafalaya Basin. Also in the past few years an abundance of these fine crustaceans are being harvested in controlled crawfish farms.

There are no set or average type of crawfish operations. The farms range in size from the small 20 acre operations conducted as a family enterprise to farms ranging in sizes up to 700 acres and hiring as many as 15 fishermen.

This industry is expected to grow as new and improved methods are found to raise crawfish, new market outlets are found and market continues to return a sizable profit to the crawfish farmer. By 1975 this operation is expected to double as more large scale operations come into being. Consequently the demand for labor will increase proportionally.



Harvesting Catfish on a typical Catfish Farm in Southeastern Louisiana.

LOUISIANA'S CATFISH INDUSTRY

In 1971 Louisiana's gross sales from catfish farming amounted to $1,246,000. The farms were mostly confined to small family operations, however, some large scale farms were in operation. Labor demands have not been significant thus far, however, trends indicate that within the next few years, as markets develop and demand becomes greater, more and more large scale operations are expected to develop. Thus, with the anticipated development of larger operations labor demands will increase as more workers will be needed to build ponds, work in the feeding, drainage and harvesting process as well as in marketing.

PARTICIPATION OF RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE IN HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

During 1971 Rural Manpower Staff Members participated in the various Human Resource Development Programs, i.e., MDTA, NYC, WIN, Job Corp and other components of HRD. This involved contract negotiations with employers, recruiting and referring qualified individuals to fill allocated job slots and in some cases, monitoring the contracts in rural areas. This program was instrumental in providing many underemployed and unemployed disadvantaged citizens with gainful and meaningful employment.

Also in 1971, Rural Manpower Staff Members assisted other components of the Louisiana State Employment Service to implement the provisions of Public Law 92-54, Emergency Employment Act of 1971. This Act was designed to provide financial assistance to public employers to be used to provide unemployed and underemployed persons with transitional employment in jobs which will provide needed public service during time of high unemployment, and where appropriate, training and manpower services to such employment which are otherwise unavailable and which will enable such persons to move into other employment or training not supported under the Act.

PART IV

ATTACHMENTS TO REPORT

PART IV. ATTACHMENTS TO REPORT

INFORMATION STATIONS AND SEASONAL OFFICES:

Louisiana did not operate any information stations or seasonal offices.

SPECIAL STUDIES:

No special studies were prepared on agricultural labor.

ATTACHMENTS:

The following attachments are samples of material employed in recruitment and public relations efforts.

LOUISIANA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY and Agricultural and Mechanical College
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, and Louisiana Parishes Cooperating

P. O. Box 323
Franklin, Louisiana 70538
November 11, 1971

Jim Frawley

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AND REPRESENTATIVES OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN ST. MARY PARISH

RE: YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Dear Friend:

As you already know, many young people in St. Mary Parish have a desire to be involved directly and realistically in community planning, development and action. The unique interests, concerns, skills, and desires of youth can help solve many of the urgent social and economic problems. It is essential that the youth of this parish be provided an opportunity to participate in all stages of community development.

In order to give the youth of this parish an opportunity to be involved in community development, a special meeting involving members of the Rural Development Committee and a representative of each known youth organization in the parish, will be held on Thursday, November 18th, at 7:30 P.M. in the meeting room located on the third floor of the parish courthouse.

It would be appreciated if you, as a leader of your organization or as a member of the Rural Development Committee, could attend this special meeting. However, if for some reason you cannot represent your organization, please select someone else who will be able to attend.

Thanking you and looking forward to seeing you at the meeting on Thursday, November 18th at 7:30 P.M. in the parish courthouse in Franklin, I am

Sincerely,

Minus J. Granger

Minus J. Granger
County Agent
St. Mary Parish

MJG:jbr

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

525 W. Main St.
Houma, La. 70360
June 15, 1971

Dear Sir:

In order to be in a position to determine forthcoming labor needs for sugar cane planting and harvesting and ascertain this year's labor supply, one of the Rural Manpower Service Representatives, Messrs. Farrel Robertson, Jacques Porche, or Thomas Chauvin will begin their program of visitation to area sugar cane growers within the near future.

We are in constant contact with local crew leaders and workers; however, the local labor supply will not be sufficient to meet the needs of all growers. Additional help has to be obtained from out-of-area sources (other sections in Louisiana and some from Mississippi). The industrial picture statewide leads us to believe that farm workers will again be in very short supply this year. We therefore ask that you survey your labor requirements for the incoming planting and harvest seasons so that a definite order may be taken when our representatives visit you. If we fail to contact you, please feel free to contact us by telephone or in person to make your labor needs known. Our telephone number is ~~Houma~~ 873-8595.

We appreciate your past cooperation and look forward to serving you in the future.

As you know, there is no charge for our services.

Sincerely,

Frank L. Calandro

Frank L. Calandro, Manager

FLC/RR

SUGAR CANE PRODUCER _____.

PLEASE SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING FARM LABOR EMPLOYMENT DATA AND RETURN IN ENCLOSED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE.

Acres in cane for 1971 crop_____.

Number of regular (year-round) employees_____.

Number of family workers_____.

Number of seasonal workers normally hired for planting _____(do not count regular hired or family workers)

Estimate of number of seasonal workers needed to plant this year_____.

Number of seasonal workers normally hired for harvest_____(do not count regular hired or family workers)

Estimate of number of seasonal workers needed for harvest this year_____.

Do you desire assistance from our Rural Manpower Service in meeting your labor needs_____.

Information Service

Louisiana State Employment Service

RADIO-TELEVISION COPY

STATION KFNV

Ferriday
(City)

Broadcasts Dates_____ Time As Can Length_____

ANNOUNCER: Here's a top-notch chance to earn extra cash this fall..... in a job that offers healthy out-door work. Join the ranks of workers who are planting and harvesting the Houma sugarcane crop this fall. Stop at the Ferriday office of the Louisiana State Employment Service for full details about sugarcane jobs in the Houma, Thibodaux, Raceland area. Workers accepted will get good pay with free housing, and meals can be prepared by the workers. Don't delay... visit the nearby office of the Louisiana State Employment Service to sign up for a sugarcane job from now until Christmas. The Employment office address is 211 Louisiana Avenue here in Ferriday.

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
1001 North 23rd Street
P.O. Box 44094
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Telephone (504) 348-2192
T.J. RAY - Chief of Rural Manpower Service

SPECIAL BULLETIN

Due to increased mechanization, substantial reduction in acreage in major crops and the availability of local labor due to a downturn in economic conditions, job opportunities for migrant agricultural workers will be greatly reduced.

Because of the lack of job opportunities, agricultural migrants are urged not to migrate to the following states unless they have a confirmed job commitment with a specific employer.

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Minnesota
Ohio
Wisconsin
Washington

Crew leaders, family heads and individual workers without firm job commitments, wishing to migrate to the above named states, are urged to contact the nearest office of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security. The Farm Labor Representative will be happy to aid migrant workers in getting a firm commitment with employers in the desired crop activity and area.

Please display this bulletin in a conspicuous place, easily accessible to migrant agricultural workers.

"CROP CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY. CONTACT THE NEAREST LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING AREA."

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
1001 North 23rd Street P.O. Box 44094
Bator Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Telephone (504) 348-2192 T.J. RAY - Chief of Rural Manpower Service

Bulletin No. 45 Volume XXIV November 9, 1971

STATE SUMMARY

Ideal weather conditions speeded crop maturity and afforded maximum use of seasonal labor. Some portions of the state, especially the southeast, have been without rain for some time and need moisture. Seasonal employment during the report week totaled 9425 workers. This is an increase of 300 over the previous week.

Upper Red River Cotton Area: Cotton harvest is in progress, primarily by machine. Some hand labor is being used to pick row ends and extremely grassy spots. Pecan harvest has started and demand for seasonal labor is expected to increase. Fall vegetable harvest was completed this week. There were approximately 50 seasonal workers employed in cotton harvest, 25 in vegetable harvest, 100 gathering nuts and 50 in general farm work.

Lower Red River Cotton Area: Ideal weather conditions have improved crop conditions and speeded harvest activities. Employment of seasonal labor was up slightly over previous week. The number of seasonal workers employed included 175 in cotton harvest, 200 in sugar cane harvest, 300 digging sweet potatoes, 75 in soybean harvest, 175 gathering pecans, 25 in small grain harvest and 25 in general farm work.

Delta Cotton Area: Cotton and soybean harvest continue at peak capacity. Good to excellent yields are reported. The pecan crop is good and harvest activity should increase as cold weather will cause pecans to drop more rapidly. Seasonal employment was high in the area with some 350 workers engaged in cotton harvest, 200 in soybean harvest, 150 digging sweet potatoes, 50 gathering pecans and 100 employed at cotton gins.

East Sugar Cane Area: Seasonal employment dropped a little from the previous week due to decrease in the number of workers hired to plant sugar cane. This activity is nearing an end. There were approximately 300 seasonal workers planting cane during the report week. Some 200 workers were employed in sugar cane harvest. The harvest of an excellent pecan crop required the services of about 850 workers. Other seasonal employment included 50 workers in hot pepper harvest, 100 in cotton harvest, 75 in soybean harvest and 75 digging sweet potatoes.

West Sugar Cane Area: Sugar cane planting is just about complete in the New Iberia and Lafayette areas, however, in the Houma area, large growers are continuing to plant in an effort to beat the freeze. The hot pepper crop is not in good condition and employment of harvest help declined somewhat with reduced production. Seasonal employment during the report week totaled some 2850 workers. There were 600 in sugar cane planting, 1825 in sugar cane harvest, 225 in hot pepper harvest and the balance in sweet potato, hay, cotton and other crop harvest.

-over-

"CROP CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY. CONTACT THE NEAREST LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING AREA."

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
1001 North 23rd Street P.O. Box 44094
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Telephone (504) 348-2192 T.J. RAY - Chief of Rural Manpower Service

Bulletin No. 29 Volume XXIV July 20, 1971

STATE SUMMARY

To date, prospects are generally good for most crops in Louisiana. In most areas of the State crops were free of weeds and grass, thus reducing labor needs. Rainfall during the past three weeks were beneficial to all crops, especially in the Southern half of the State. In the Northern half of the State showers were more scattered and relatively light with some portions of the area still needing rain.

Total acreage for crop harvest is estimated at 3,718,000 acres, or approximately 3% more than harvested during 1970. Some major crops are showing a major increase in acreages such as: cotton, up 70,000 acres; sugar cane, up 44,000 acres; and sorghums, up 33,000 acres. Increases in acreage by the above crops were offset by sizeable reductions in corn, down 24,000 acres; soybeans, down 17,000 acres; and sweet potatoes, down 9,000 acres.

During the past week, 5,900 seasonal agricultural workers were employed in field activities throughout the State.

Upper Red River Cotton Area: Cotton crop approximately three weeks behind schedule. Vegetable harvest and cultivation still active. Approximately 300 seasonal workers engaged in the above during the past week. All labor demands being met with local labor.

Delta Cotton Area: Approximately 2350 seasonal workers employed in cultivating cotton and soybeans, harvesting tomatoes and peaches, and sweet potato planting. Also some land clearing continues in the area. Labor demands being met with local labor.

Lower Red River Cotton Area: Activity continues in cotton cultivation, sweet potato cultivation, hay harvest, pecan tree spraying, soybean and sugar cane cultivation. Two days were lost due to wet fields in the Opelousas area during the past week. Approximately 925 seasonal workers were engaged in the above activities. All labor demands being met locally.

West Sugar Cane Area: Approximately 625 seasonal workers were employed in hot pepper, soybean, rice and vegetable cultivation and harvest of corn and hay. Two days were lost in the Houma area because of rain. Labor demands being met with local labor.

East Sugar Cane Area: Approximately 275 seasonal workers were engaged in cultivating sweet potatoes, cotton, soybeans and hot peppers. Also 50 workers engaged in hay harvesting activities. All labor demands being met with local labor.

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"CROP CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY. CONTACT THE NEAREST LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING AREA."

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
1001 North 23rd Street P.O. Box 44094
Bator Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Telephone (504) 348-2192 T.J. RAY - Chief of Rural Manpower Service

Bulletin No. 23 Volume XXIV June 7, 1971

STATE SUMMARY

Generally fair weather prevailed throughout most of the State with the exception of the Ferriday and Tallulah Areas where wet weather limited field activities in some fields.

Seasonal employment for the report week totaled 5,810 - this was 1,060 more than the preceding week.

Upper Red River Cotton Area: Cool nights and lack of moisture are retarding crop growth. There were 150 seasonal workers cultivating cotton, 50 workers in mixed vegetable cultivation and 50 in mixed vegetable harvest. Some 100 workers were engaged in hay harvest activities.

Lower Red River Cotton Area: Cotton, soybean, and sweet potato crops are behind normal seasonal schedule. Seasonal employment, up from previous week, included 175 workers in cotton cultivation and 25 in cotton planting, 60 workers in sugar cane cultivation, 200 workers cultivating and 50 planting sweet potatoes, 50 workers harvesting Irish potatoes, 50 harvesting hay, 50 planting soybeans, 50 workers detasseling corn, 25 cultivating corn, and 25 workers spraying pecan trees.

Delta Cotton Area: One to two work days were lost in the Ferriday, Monroe, and Tallulah Areas due to rains. Nevertheless, field activities progressed with 150 workers planting and 50 workers cultivating soybeans, 275 workers cultivating and 200 planting cotton, 75 workers harvesting and packing peaches, and 125 workers planting sweet potatoes.

West Sugar Cane Area: Fields dry and crops suffering from lack of moisture. There were 325 seasonal workers employed in sugar cane cultivation, 175 in mixed vegetable harvest, 50 workers in hay harvest activities, 25 workers planting rice, and 50 workers cultivating hot peppers.

East Sugar Cane Area: Irish potato harvest has reached its peak. Beginning of cucumber harvest increased number of seasonal workers. There were 100 workers engaged in sugar cane cultivation, 100 planting sweet potatoes, 25 workers planting and 25 cultivating cotton, 150 workers planting and 75 cultivating soybeans, 50 workers cultivating grain sorghum, 75 in the Irish potato harvest, 25 cultivating hot peppers and 75 workers harvesting cucumbers.

Strawberry Area: All crops in good condition and market outlook good. Seasonal employment included 900 workers in the spring bean harvest, 150 harvesting spring cabbage, 150 workers harvesting and 100 cultivating green peppers, 450 workers harvesting and 100 cultivating cucumbers, 100 workers harvesting spring squash and 250 seasonal workers in general farm activities.

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"CROP CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY. CONTACT THE NEAREST LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING AREA."

HELP WANTED

Strawberry Pickers

NEEDED IN HAMMOND AREA

GOOD CROP

GOOD PICKING

GOOD PAY

Men and Women Needed

(Age 16 and Over)

For further information, contact

Farm Labor Service Representative

La. State Employment Service

NOW!

WORKERS WANTED

Age: 18 & Older

TO

Plant

Sugar Cane

$1.50 PER HOUR

Transportation Arranged

For further information, contact

THE

Rural Manpower Service

Representative

La. State Employment Service

706 East Vermilion
Lafayette, Louisiana
Telephone: 233-5420

WORKERS WANTED

Age: 18 & Older

TO

Plant

Sugar Cane

$1.50 PER HOUR

Transportation Arranged

For further information, contact

THE

Rural Manpower Service
Representative

La. State Employment Service

525 West Main Street
Houma, Louisiana
Telephone: 873-8595

HELP WANTED

in
Hot Pepper Crop
Free Transportation

GOOD CROP

GOOD PICKING

GOOD PAY

Men and Women Needed

(Age 16 and Over)

For further information, contact

Rural Manpower Service Representative

La. State Employment Service

603 Center Street
New Iberia, La.

Telephone: 364-0456

NOW!

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